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LAST EDITION

## MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES ARISE IN SPAIN

Despite Assurances From Senor Dato Unrest Is Apparent in Government Circles—Senor Maura Interviews Senor Prieto

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—There are still persistent rumors of ministerial difficulties which the Premier, Senor Dato, denies, declaring that the cabinet is doing its work with the conviction that it is supported by public opinion, which is in favor of adhering to peace for Spain and strenuous work for the economic and industrial betterment of the country. Nevertheless, there are so many movements on foot that Senor Dato's confidence is regarded, in the best-informed circles, as unjustified. Municipal elections are to be held in November and the general parliamentary election is to be held in January. It is now very noticeable that as these contests approach, Senor Maura becomes increasingly active once more and the fact is causing much comment. He has just had an interview, at Santander, with Senor Garcia Prieto, Premier of the short-lived Liberal Government a few weeks ago, in which they discussed the present political situation in all its bearings. The circumstance causes lively speculation.

Senor Dato to Confer With King

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Senor Dato has just left for San Sebastian to confer with the King. He stated before leaving Madrid that the high cost of living is a problem with which the Ministry is deeply occupied and it now proposes to establish immediately a central bureau which will devote itself to centralizing and co-ordinating all questions relating to food supplies. He stated that the object of his visit to the King was to discuss current affairs with him and to have some conversation with the Marquis de Lema, the Foreign Minister, on the subject of Spanish exports.

Great fears have been expressed at Barcelona in regard to the question of American cotton imports, but the Premier states that negotiations now in progress promise to lead to a satisfactory arrangement.

At the last Cabinet Council, there was a long and important discussion on the agricultural question and a scheme for agricultural credit was approved. The Minister of Public Works reported that the loss in production in the coal fields of Asturias during the recent revolutionary strike amounted to not less than 300,000 tons.

Strike Cases in Spain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—It is stated that the members of the strike committee who were arrested during the recent disturbances, one of whom was Senor Julian Besteiro, a university professor, will be tried by court-martial. The publicist, Senor Corpus Braca, who was recently arrested in the North and brought to military prison at Madrid has been liberated. The case of Senor Domingo, Republican Deputy of Barcelona, who is held prisoner on a cruiser and is to be tried by court-martial, also continues to excite the greatest interest and many points of law are in discussion. It is now stated that Senor Rodas, another Catalan Deputy, who is acting as his legal defender, has presented a note to the supreme tribunal in which Senor Domingo asks for a declaration of incompetence in regard to the recent decision by which his advocate was refused permission to go aboard the cruiser Principe de Asturias, on which he is detained.

## NURI PASHA FORCE MEETS DEFEAT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Reports from Tripoli state that General Cassiani, after the rebel defeat at Agliha on Sept. 5, marched to the Tripoli zone and on Sept. 20 encountered some 7000 unmounted and 800 mounted rebels under the leadership of Nuri Pasha and other Turkish officers, with artillery and machine guns. The enemy, he reports, were defeated after a six hours' battle and fled toward Azia, pursued by the Italians, who having destroyed the rebel camp and the barley reserves over a large extent of country, marched to Zanzur, thence toward the rebel holdfast concentrated in Southern Tripoli. The enemy losses are estimated at over 600 killed and 1000 wounded. Considerable booty, consisting of rifles, artillery ammunition and engineering tools, all of German make, were captured.

Nuri Pasha led the Senusi in the western Egyptian invasion of 1915-1916, and in March was defeated near Sollum and retired into Tripoli.

## MISS MACADAMS EXPLAINS METHOD OF HER ELECTION

Member of Alberta Legislative Assembly Notes That She Is Free From Party Affiliations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—At the request of The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau Miss MacAdams made an interesting statement with regard to her election to the Alberta Legislative Assembly. The chief point about it, she said, as well as about the election of Captain Pearson, who headed the poll, is the fact that politics did not govern the motives of the electors.

"We have," she explained, "been elected to provide for the protection of the interests of overseas men and of their dependents, to see to it that their claims are regarded in any legislation which may be enacted. Captain Pearson and I are happily free from party affiliations, and are absolutely free to act as emergency may demand. The problems which we shall have to face are those which England will have to face after the war, namely, to find employment for men returning to their homes, without inflicting hardship on those who have kept things going in their absence."

Miss MacAdams is of the opinion that probably her election is the first to be conducted without speeches and in so inexpensive a manner. A few shillings for postage and the printing of a small election handbill.

"The request to stand came to me," she said, "from Alberta citizens in England who had known my work in Canada."

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## FACTS DISCOUNT TEUTON REPLIES

United States Disclosures Taken to Show That the Present German Government and Its Agents Are Untrustworthy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The steady disclosure of the ruthless character of German activities, beginning with the Luxemburg incident at Buenos Aires and continuing down to the latest revelation, that of the poison and bomb plots at Bucharest, has had the effect of discounting any effect the Berlin and Vienna replies to the Pope's peace appeal might have produced.

To officials here the plots and activities now being made public reveal the fact to any person of judicial thought that both the German Government as now constituted, and German diplomacy, are incapable of sincerity.

Through the State Department the world is having laid before it what is believed to be the most amazing display of international outlawry in history. Other disclosures that are expected to follow will add to the record of incidents showing the effects of the chemicalization in German thought.

One result has been the determination to stamp out all disloyalty in this country, and to render more difficult the sending of any information to Berlin that will be of service to the enemy.

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## BELGIANS STILL BEING DEPORTED

HAVRE, France (Tuesday)—The Belgian Government is advised, according to official announcement, that the Germans continue numerous deportations of men from Roulers, Menin, Wervico and Warneton, sending them to forced labor on trench and fortification work behind the lines and in Germany.

## INQUIRY INTO MOONEY CASE

President Wilson May Ask for Thorough Investigation Into Arrest, Conviction, Sentence of Alleged Bomb Thrower

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson will direct an inquiry into all developments surrounding the arrest, conviction and sentence to execution of Thomas J. Mooney, alleged San Francisco bomb thrower.

This investigation follows an international protest of labor organizations that Mooney has been "railroaded." President Wilson has been informed that western labor unrest may be laid finally to the Mooney case. The inquiry will take two courses:

The Department of Justice will make a complete report on the case to the President.

The new western labor investigating commission named by the President recently and headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson will investigate the case.

Radical leaders in the country and many of the leading labor authorities have advised the President that this case is being used extensively by disloyalists to stir up labor and Socialistic antagonism to the United States.

Mr. Mooney is well known in Russia having been a leader of the Russian freedom movement there. His following in other countries also is such as to make his case one of international importance, the President has been told.

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## MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARIES OPEN

Though Contests Are Few the Voting Places in Boston and Elsewhere Are Fairly Well Attended in the Earlier Hours

Responding to the request of Governor McCall to remember the duties of a civilian in the midst of war preparation and to "give an object lesson of patriotism" by voting at today's State primaries, Massachusetts voters turned out in good numbers in Boston and cities and towns which had opened their polls up to 1 p. m.

The early voting was not up to that of recent years, but this was attributed in large part to the absence of many local representative and senatorial contests which have featured previous primaries. The voting was, however, light even for a primary election.

Practically all reports received at the Republican and Democratic State headquarters and at the Republican city committee in Boston told of light voting throughout the forenoon. In some precincts the voting was about one half as heavy as the voting a year ago. From the draft camp at Ayer, 3000 men left for their homes to vote in the contest, 1000 going to Boston.

The first unofficial returns received in Boston were from Carver where Governor McCall received nine votes and Mr. Cushing none.

Returns from Scituate a little later gave Governor McCall 48 and Mr. Cushing 16. In 1915 when Messrs. McCall and Cushing were contesting the Republican nomination, the vote at Scituate was Mr. Cushing 115, and Governor McCall 86.

Close political friends of Governor McCall expressed themselves early today as confident of his renomination. Much of the apathy of the primary campaign, due largely to the more important duties of war preparation, had been overcome, it was said, and a good outpouring of voters was expected.

In one sense the process of voting today is easier than for three years. With the reinstatement of party enrollment today, a voter receives a ballot containing the names of candidates of only one of the two legal political parties, Republican and Democratic. The ballot is not so large as the "blanket" ballot that has been used since 1913, containing all candidates, each party having one or more columns for its use.

Democrats, however, who have been supplied with "stickers" bearing the balance of the Democratic state ticket, are obliged to stop to moisten the back of the sticker, about four inches square, fasten it to the ballot before the name of Frederick W. Mansfield, candidate for Governor, and then mark the usual crosses. This delay was necessitated through no fault of the election machinery but by failure of the Democrats to place a complete ticket in the field through the regular nomination paper method. At least 1000 Democrats must properly affix and mark the stickers to insure nomination of the ticket.

About 40,000 votes are expected to be cast in the city of Boston today out of a total registration of 109,410. This vote would be smaller than that cast at the special election for delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, when the total was 56,300. At the McCall-Cushing contest of 1915 with a registration about 1000 less, the vote totaled 67,165.

Ballot boxes in Boston were distributed among the more than 100 precincts early this morning in the usual systematic manner from the office of the Election Commission in the City Hall Annex. Employees of the department did not go to their homes last night but, for convenience, stayed at a nearby hotel. They reported for duty at 3:30 p. m. Under direction of the election commissioners, they prepared the ballots in convenient bundles and delivered them with the proper precinct voting boxes to policemen who conveyed them by automobile shortly before 5 p. m. to the polling places.

The Boston polls opened at 8 a. m. and will remain open until 4 p. m. Many of the cities open their polls at noon, voting to continue until 8 or 9 p. m. Most of the towns do not open until the middle of the afternoon, but will keep them open until well into the evening.

Among the towns and cities surrounding Boston where the polls are open after 4:30 are the following: Brookline, 6 p. m.; Arlington, 7 p. m.; Everett, Lexington, Malden, Nahant, Swampscott, Watertown, Westwood and Winthrop, 8 p. m.; Dedham, 8:30; Cambridge, Chelsea, Lynn, Hull, Medford, Milton, Quincy, Revere, Salem, Saugus, Somerville, Stoneham, Wakefield, Waltham and Woburn, 9 p. m.

As pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor by an allied diplomatist, two points of danger apparently have been overlooked by this Government. There has been no declaration of war between the United States and Austria, or with Bulgaria, so that the natives of both these countries, Germany's allies, may move with freedom about the United States, and are thus able to send valuable information to the enemy.

As pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor by an allied diplomatist, two points of danger apparently have been overlooked by this Government. There has been no



## CONFERENCE FOR RUSSIA DECISIVE

Democratic Gathering Called This Month Is Looked Upon as Important in Relation to the Country's Political Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Advices received here indicate that the so-called democratic conference scheduled to be held in Russia on Sept. 25 is regarded as likely to prove a decisive factor in that country's political life. This gathering, it is said, is looked upon as of even greater import than was the national conference held recently in Moscow.

Representatives of all sections of the revolutionary democracy will gather to decide whether Russia is to enter a new era or one more dangerous than any it has passed through recently. On the one hand, there would be created a stable coalition cabinet including sincere representatives of democracy like Nekrassoff, Terestchenko and Kerensky and these would participate with the minimalist wing of the Socialist Party. On the other hand, if by any chance the maximalists should gain control and repudiate the idea of a coalition cabinet, Russia would face civil war.

### Inquiry Under Way

Russian Official Statement on the Korniloff Revolt

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official explanation of the Korniloff revolt, issued here on Monday by the Russian Embassy, says an inquiry is under way into the report laying blame for the trouble upon Vladimir Lwoff, the Duma member who informed Mr. Kerensky that Korniloff demanded that he be made dictator. The statement issued by the Embassy says:

"The plans advocated by General Korniloff were under consideration and most of them had been adopted by the Provisional Government on the morning of Sept. 8 and three remaining measures were adopted, but had not been put into operation.

"These measures were: The enforcement of the death penalty in the rear of the army; the widening of the territory to be considered as the theater of war, so as to enforce military law, and the enforcement of martial law in Petrograd.

"On the morning of Sept. 8 it was decided by the Provisional Government to adopt these measures, but that evening Vladimir Lwoff came from General Korniloff with a flat demand that dictatorship be vested in him.

"A judicial inquiry is under way to determine how this demand came to be brought and to determine the origin of the measure.

"After the quelling of the revolt, the Government faced a very difficult situation, caused by the fact that the troops had a lack of confidence in their commanders and viewed many of them with suspicion. This led to many changes in command and demanded a thorough reorganization of the army.

"The practice of the soldiers' committees in judging on their own account the connection of their commanders with the Korniloff revolution had to be stopped by the Government, as the Government prefers to determine the culpability of the officers for itself. The present situation seems to allow the Government to enforce regulations made before the Korniloff revolt. Changes are being made in administrative and army positions which will be of greatest benefit."

### General Alexieff's Services

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—Mr. Kerensky in an order of the day records General Alexieff's eminent services in "suppressing the Korniloff adventure without bloodshed" and recalls the wise and energetic methods by which he restored order and normal activity to the headquarters staff. The order declares that General Alexieff's resignation is accepted, but that the general is placed at the Provisional Government's disposal, so that his large knowledge and experience in military affairs should not be lost.

### Labor Loyalty to Be Vindicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy plans to send a commission of 50 men to Russia to explain the loyalty of the American workingmen to his Government and to remove any misunderstanding that may now exist in Russia as to that loyalty.

### AGRICULTURISTS TO MEET IN TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex.—The Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture will hold its annual meeting for 1917 in Texas Nov. 7-10, says a dispatch from Austin to the News. The sessions will continue for three days; the first and second days the meet will occur in Waco, the third day in Austin. A fourth day of sightseeing will be spent in San Antonio. About 20 agricultural commissioners are expected

to be present. Fred W. Davis, agricultural commissioner for Texas, is secretary of the association, and at the association meeting in Raleigh, N. C., in 1916, extended the invitation to come to Texas for the meeting of 1917. The members will begin arriving on Nov. 6 and headquarters will be at the Raleigh Hotel.

## SPANISH PRESS SEES NO PEACE POSSIBLE NOW

German and Austrian Answers Show Their Desire; but Allies Look for Victory of Arms

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The Spanish newspapers take the view that nothing has been gained by the Pope's peace note. La Epoca, the government organ, remarks that no one doubts that the Central Powers wish for peace, that it appears that they have already made direct proposals for it, and it is reasonable to suppose they will renew them when they find opportunity.

Germany, however, holds geographically the favorable position, derived from her early offensives, and as the Allies think that a little more perseverance will give them success it is no use to speak of peace.

El Heraldo de Madrid says that the response of the Central Powers to the papal note does not indicate that the time has come for getting into touch with the Allies, who have made their peace terms very clear and categorical. If the war were stopped at this stage it would merely be a more or less prolonged armistice.

### Views of Manchester Guardian

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Manchester Guardian comments on the German reply to the Pope as follows: "We are sorry to say it, but we find a good deal of moral and political cowardice in the note. There was only one way by which Germany could convince the world of the sincerity of her return to the humanities, and that was by explaining why she deserted them and what atonement she meant to offer. That would have been the brave thing to do, but Germany hasn't done it."

The Guardian draws the conclusion that Germany's rulers desire peace with a passionate intensity, declaring "we must help the German people, so far as it is possible for us, in their struggle with their Government," and concludes:

"But we must beware of rallying the forces of the enemy by language that will help the Government to identify itself with the interests of Germany and her people, which they so shamefully mismanage."

### Turkey and Bulgaria for Peace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—According to a Vienna message to the Berliner Tageblatt, the Turkish and Bulgarian replies to the papal note both support the Pope's proposals. Turkish reply was handed in on Saturday and its main attestation is for the maintenance of full sovereignty over Turkish territory. The Bulgarian reply was expected to be handed in on Sunday and is reported to lay special stress on the rule of respecting nationalities.

Unlike the German press, the non-official Austrian press is greatly disappointed with the German and Austrian replies to the Pope and complains of their failure to enter into details.

### Austrian Opinion on Note

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Munchener Neueste Nachrichten publishes comments of its Vienna correspondent on the Austro-Hungarian reply. The note, he observes, expresses a readiness to discuss territorial questions on the basis of justice, but it would be entirely incompatible with that basis if, for instance, Austria-Hungary were required to satisfy the rapacity of Italy. Official Vienna circles, he writes, certainly have no intention of doing anything of the kind.

According to a Vienna message to the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten an economic Ausgleich between Austria and Hungary is reliably reported to have been settled, for one year only, instead of for 20 years, for which the supporters of the Mittel-Europa scheme have stipulated with a view to arranging for a closer political and economic union of the Central Powers.

### Peace Move Via Spain Hinted

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Temps has news from Spain that German newspapers state that the Pope intends to propose to the belligerents that King Alfonso of Spain act as arbitrator of the war.

"It appears," the dispatch says, "that the Government at Berlin, seeing the wreckage of its maneuvers through the Vatican, is pursuing other tactics by placing the King of Spain in the foreground of the peace movement."

### BRITISH REPLY ON OSTEND

LONDON, England (Monday)—The German official report, saying that during the bombardment of Ostend, Belgium, on Saturday, shells had struck the cathedral, killing seven persons and wounding others, is refuted in an official statement from the British Admiralty tonight, which declares that photographs taken after the bombardment show no signs of the cathedral having been hit. "On the other hand," says the statement, "the photographs indicate clearly that one floating dock had sunk and keeled over, that one workshop in the dock yard had been demolished completely, and that seven others were damaged. A portion of one submarine shelter is shown to be missing."

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

continued their work of destruction by a fresh bombardment, the artillery activity was revived.

Army group of German Crown Prince: In several sectors on the Aisne front and in the Champagne the firing increased frequently to great violence. The enemy troops suffered losses in reconnoitering engagements. Before Verdun there was very active artillery fighting in the afternoon and night. Lively fighting was in progress this morning on the eastern bank of the Meuse.

Fourteen enemy airplanes were brought down.

Eastern War Theater—Front of Prince Leopold: Amongst the booty of 65 guns captured in the Jacobstadt bridgehead were a mounted battery and five heavy guns of between 26 and 28-centimeter caliber. The town itself afforded quantities of provisions, including bread and flour, which fell into our hands.

North of Baranovich and west of Lutsk the Russian artillery displayed lively activity.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the mountains northwest of Fokshani and on the Sereth there was frequently lively artillery activity and outpost fighting. The railway station at Galatz was bombarded with visible success.

Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official report made public on Monday reads:

A hostile raiding party on Sunday night, near La Basseeville, was driven off with loss after a short fight. A few of our men are missing.

The enemy artillery was active early this morning on both banks of the Scarpe and artillery activity also was shown during the night south of Lens and northeast of Ypres.

The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

Under cover of the bombardment alluded to in today's communiqué the enemy forces attempted two raids early this morning in the neighborhood of Monchy-le-Preux and another south of the Arras-Douai railway. In all three cases the hostile parties were repulsed by our fire, leaving a number of men who had fallen in front of our trenches.

Another enemy party raided our trenches early this morning west of La Bassee. One of our men is missing. The report this morning that some of our men were missing as a result of a hostile raid carried out last night near La Basseeville has since been found to be incorrect, as none of our men was missing.

On the battle front our patrols have been active today; a number of prisoners were brought in. Our artillery activity continues, but no infantry action occurred.

An official communication respecting aviation operations issued last night reads:

On Sunday again there was a slight lull in the aerial operations, though the airplanes and balloons continued to observe our army. Successful bombing raids also were undertaken, in the course of which the airplanes dropped 167 bombs on hostile billets, hutments and airdromes.

In the air fighting eight enemy machines were brought down and six were brought down out of control. Another machine was brought to earth on Saturday, in addition to those already mentioned. Three of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday says:

Violent artillery actions occurred in the region of Braye on Laonnois, the Froimont Farm and Hurbise. An enemy surprise attack on the last mentioned point failed.

In Champagne we raided the German lines east of Teton.

On the left bank of the Meuse enemy reconnaissance which attempted to reach our lines were dispersed by our fire. On the right bank the artillery actions took on a character of extreme intensity during the night in the neighborhood of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois le Chaume. Everywhere else the night was calm.

Enemy airplanes last night bombed the region north of Bar le Duc. Several bombs fell on a camp of German prisoners, two of the prisoners being killed and 17 wounded.

On Sept. 23 our pilots brought down six German airplanes.

The statement issued on Monday night says:

On the Aisne front the artillery action was very lively in the neighborhood of Braye on Laonnois, Cerny and Hurbise. We repulsed a surprise attack against our small posts north of Braye.

On the right bank of the Meuse, following the bombardment reported in the morning communication, the Germans attacked our trenches north of Bois le Chaume along a front of about two kilometers. The attack was carried out by four battalions, supported by special assaulting troops. Disorganized by our fire, the enemy troops were unable to reach our lines on the greater part of the front of the attack. In some trench elements in the center, where the enemy troops had succeeded in gaining a foothold, violent fighting ensued, which ended to our advantage. Our soldiers, after inflicting heavy losses on the adversary, remained masters of their positions.

At the same time two secondary attacks were delivered, one north of Bezonvaux, the other southeast of Beaumont. These likewise suffered a sanguinary check by reason of the

valor of our troops, who, leaving their own trenches, advanced fiercely to meet their assailants.

In the course of the afternoon two new attempts carried out against our trenches in the Bois le Chaume resulted only in augmenting the losses suffered by the enemy forces without gaining for them the slightest advantage. We took about 50 prisoners in the course of this action.

Eastern theater: The artillery was quite active in the Verdun front, around Dolrain and the Tcherna Bend. On Sept. 22 the Bulgarians succeeded in gaining a temporary foothold in a work in the first line east of Lake Presba. They were driven out almost immediately by a counter-attack.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday follows:

Northern front: In the Riga region, south of the Pskoff high road, our detachments initiating an attack occupied, after a fierce struggle, the enemy positions in the sector of Silzeme, one mile northeast of Spitalitserman. The enemy losses were severe and on the battlefield we found more than 400 men who had fallen. We captured 60 prisoners and 10 machine guns. General Sokolov was wounded.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday follows:

There was artillery activity along the entire front yesterday.

A counter-attack by storming parties against the position recently occupied by the enemy troops considerable losses and some prisoners.

The railway line in the Bazzia Valley east of Tolmino was the objective of our air forces yesterday. In the morning one of our bombing squadrons, well escorted, arrived almost by surprise over the railway station of Grava when an intensified railway movement was proceeding, and four tons of bombs were dropped there. At night an airship, by dropping numerous high explosive bombs, greatly damaged an establishment in the vicinity of Podmelec. At the same time another airship again bombarded numerous enemy troops in the Chiapovano Valley.

Two enemy machines, brought down by our airmen, fell in flames.

## PLAN TO DUMP FRUIT STOPPED

(Continued from page one)

pany which expects another cargo on Thursday, the cargo of 30,000 stems of bananas was inspected by the division manager of the company immediately upon its arrival yesterday.

The manager decided the cargo was unfit for sale, as the stems were ripe and would not stand the delay in sale which ordinarily is done through a commission house. Application for a license to destroy the cargo was made at once.

When Mr. Ratschke took a hand in the matter, he questioned Vice-President Ong as to the purpose of the company, particularly inquiring if the officials believed it would be cheaper to destroy the fruit than to attempt to market it. To this Mr. Ong gave a vigorous denial. Mr. Ong later said it would have been possible for the company to have held the steamer at sea several days longer, when the fruit would have been valueless, but that it was the policy of the company never to destroy a box of fruit until it had been fairly condemned by the port authorities.

Inspector George McArthur of the health department said that when he went aboard the fruit steamer in the harbor last night he found that 90 percent of the cargo was good. He held that most of the cargo would keep a week without refrigeration, and that in his estimation if the company had really been anxious to handle the fruit not 10 per cent would have been destroyed. He said the company has no accommodations at Boston for holding so much fruit in storage until sold.

Representatives of the federal department of agriculture took away some of the fruit for an examination, but it looked so good to the inspectors, according to report, that the company was told to go ahead and sell it.

The fruit, according to company officials, ripened faster than it should, and when the cargo reached port was not in proper condition for transportation and sale. A situation of this character has occurred only three times in 10 years according to an official of the company.

According to figures from the Boston Chamber of Commerce the shipments of bananas to Boston have decreased considerably since last year. At the same time prices have steadily advanced. For the period ending Sept. 20 and commencing Jan. 1, this year, a total of 1,610,749 stems were landed here, while during the same period of 1916 the total reached 2,228,368 stems.

## WAR BOND BILL BECOMES LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The \$11,500,000,000 war bond measure is a law. President Wilson signed the bill late last night.

The bond bill, largest war credit ever authorized at one time, will raise \$4,000,000,000 for new loans to the Allies at 4 per cent and \$3,000,000,000 to take up the old 3½ per cent allied loans.

Two billion dollars each will be issued in treasury certificates of indebtedness running one year and in war saving certificates running five years. The latter may be purchased by small investors in denominations as low as \$4.10, such a certificate bringing in \$5 at maturity.

The bond law also provides \$538,945,460 for the Danish West Indies, Alaskan government railway, Panama Canal and naval construction.

## MANY FIND NEW FIELDS OF LABOR

Assistant Chief Cashier of New York National Bank Says the War Has Given Women's Movement Immense Impulse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Women are here to stay, that is, the competent ones are, while the others will, of course, drop out along the wayside as they always have," remarked Miss Florence Spencer, who has recently been appointed to the post of assistant chief clerk of the National City Bank of New York, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. By "here," she meant the business or financial world. "The war is forcing many into new fields of labor, and I believe that an intelligent thinking woman who truly wants to succeed will make good at practically anything that she undertakes, whether her interest in that particular field be a natural or an acquired one."

"The war has already given the woman's movement a tremendous impulse, and women are showing themselves prompt to appreciate and to grasp the golden opportunity that is theirs. We would not have been so ready had the United States gone into the war at the first of it. As it is, we have been able to observe what the women of England and the women of France have done in the fields of business and industry.

"In this bank we anticipated the selective draft as early as last May and we have been steadily preparing for the inevitable. Every day we receive applications from women of all ages and interests who want positions with us. As men have been leaving here we have been taking on young women preventing shipment of arms to belligerents and freedom of the seas. In September of 1915 it held a big convention in Chicago. Dr. Tobias said he withdrew when the German influence became so strongly apparent. He also told of what appeared to him to be an attempt to bribe him with \$30,000 to influence American sentiment in favor of Germany.

"Why should women be especially interested in business? Many have curious ideas concerning their fitness for entering into the field. However, whether she is naturally interested in finance or not, the bright girl can acquire such an interest, and she must, if she would succeed. If she is intelligent, gives her enthusiasm free rein and becomes really interested in the work that she has undertaken, she will force far ahead, for she will get a real grip on banking and financial affairs in general. Her ability is limited only by her vision. If that ability is checked by patience and perseverance, as it must always be, she will go ahead just as fast as she proves herself capable.

"There is one great thing to be remembered, and that is that this entrance of women into the world of business is not merely a temporary thing. Women are here to stay, they cannot be thrown out. And, when the war is over, men will not want to throw them out. It is much too soon to talk of the reconstruction period that will come. My belief is, that the transition period at the end of the war will be much more normal than the period at the beginning. It will be less jolly and experimental. Women have already and often shown that they can get hold of a job and keep it, but it takes interest, enthusiasm, ambition and intelligence to spell success.

"The war is not only giving work and positions to women, but it is bringing them together. They are becoming more cooperative than ever before. Humanly speaking, woman is not by nature, a cooperative animal. The contact with men that she is getting in these new fields of work is broadening her point of view and making her simpler and more direct, less fussy and complex. This is woman's golden hour and she must make the most of it. Fortunately, it is an hour that will not soon be over. Those who do their part will of necessity find their normal place in the civic and economic affairs of the nation.

"As for this talk about appointing a woman on the peace board, when one is convened, I agree with the argument that has been put forward in its favor, that women have promptly answered the call to carry their share of the burden of the world's work in every walk in life and have, by study, been acquiring a clearer and more definite knowledge of the problems that affect home and country. But for my part, I would not consider one woman a sufficient representation on a board of such great importance any more than a man would consent to pin his faith to a board composed of women, with but one man upon it. One woman cannot represent all women. When a number of men get together they exchange ideas, they represent a number of varying points of view. That is what women want; they want the composite opinion of a number of women, not the individual idea of one.

"It is, however, much too soon to discuss this question, I think. I am content with the firm belief that, if it evolves normally that women should have places on that peace board, they will have them, and I really do not doubt that they will be there when the time comes."

## FRENCH CENSORSHIP CHANGE

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Captain Nussland has been appointed to succeed M. Marcejaux of the diplomatic service as director of the Censorship Office. The censor's quarters have been removed from the left bank of the Seine to the Bourse, where they are more conveniently located for the newspapers.

## COST OF SCHOOLING SHOWN

SPOKANE, Wash.—It costs from \$50 to \$150 a year to educate a pupil in the high schools of Spokane County, according to announcement of Miss Jeannette Donaldson, county superintendent of schools, says the Chronicle.

## FACTS DISCOUNT TEUTON REPLIES

(Continued from page one)

was directly affiliated with the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association in Texas, has told them the organization was 35,000 strong in Oklahoma and 50,000 strong in Texas.

Forty-eight organizations, with 2,000,000 members, according to the testimony, were to join, under the head of the I. W. W., in a nation-wide revolution, in which was included plans to seize small towns, attack cities, loot banks, burn bridges and cut telegraph wires. Spence told the members of the union that two carloads of rifles would be ready for their use, it was testified.

The uprising against the Government was set for July 27, witness declared. The antidraft rioters in Seminole, Hughes and Pontotoc counties began their raids Aug. 2.

Coincident with the inception riots, Spence was arrested at Holdenville and his activities are now being investigated by a federal grand jury at McAlester.

The arrest of Spence and nearly 500 of his followers effectually ended the disturbance.

## Bribe Offered Educator

Chancellor of Chicago Law School Makes Disclosures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Friends of Peace, a propaganda organization, was disclosed here on Monday as pro-German in influence and support by J. J. Tobias, chancellor of the Chicago Law School and formerly a prominent figure in the Friends. Moved by Washington exposure, he told of financial assistance given this pro-German propaganda society in 1915 by prominent Germans and German Americans of New York and Chicago. It aimed at preventing shipment of arms to belligerents and freedom of the seas. In September of 1915 it held a big convention in Chicago. Dr. Tobias said he withdrew when the German influence became so strongly apparent. He also told of what appeared to him to be an attempt to bribe him with \$30,000 to influence American sentiment in favor of Germany.

## Conspirators on Trial

Texas Objectors to Draft Told to Shoot Officers, It Is Stated

ABILENE, Tex.—Members of the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association, 50 members of which are on trial here for conspiracy against the Government, were instructed by the Hamby local to procure rifles and resist conscription according to testimony by Ed Goodman, Frank Bolt, one of the defendants, so advised members of the local board, he said.

Another defendant, W. T. Jernigan, the witness testified, advised them to "go when called," but to shoot down the officers after they were armed and then return home.

E. B. Potter of Abilene advised members of the organization to try to get on juries in case charges were filed against any of the members, J. W. Kilgore of Abilene testified.

The association operated in Oklahoma under the name of the Working Class Union, according to other testimony.

## "Abusing Neutrality"

Pro-German Paper Said to Be Printed on Presses of Mexico

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—The charge that the pro-German newspaper El Democrita is run off on presses and machinery owned by the Mexican Government was made in two newspapers today, El Universal and Cuarto Poder.

El Universal printed a letter from Rafael Zubaran certifying that the Government paid through him 20 per cent of the amount due the National

Type & Paper Company for the Democrita. The machinery, the newspaper declared, was bought by the Madero Government and used in publishing several papers through the republic during the revolution.

Both the newspapers complained that by its pro-German course El Democrita is "abusing the Government's strict neutrality."

It was reported today that the procurator-general had ordered suppression of several newspapers, including two pro-German organs, for "immoral language."

## Conservation Attacked

Leland Stanford President Tells of Activity of German Agents

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Raymond L. Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford Jr. University and head of the food conservation division of the United States Food Administration, has made the statement that pro-German interests in various parts of the country are attempting to overthrow the food conservation campaign.

Every effort, he said, was being made to render futile the work of his agents in connection with a food pledge week.

People were being told, Dr. Wilbur said, that if they signed the pledge card and worked with the administration, their homes would be invaded later and the goods they had canned taken away, while among the colored people of the South, he added, a propaganda had been circulating a rumor that the intention of the Government is to take food away from the Negroes and give it to the white people.

"That our enemies on the other side of the fence are fighting our plan is one of the best reasons that the plan can have," said Dr. Wilbur. "To me the most significant suggestion as to the value of food pledge week is the fact that the pro-Germans here have recognized its importance and are fighting it hard."

"The chief significance of their activities is to show that the pro-German propagandists realize as well as we do that a huge American food conservation army will be the biggest thing in American history and will test whether or not a democratic people can organize themselves sufficiently to prove their form of government worth fighting for."

## Antidraft Leader Held


SEATTLE, Wash.—J. E. Wiggins, alleged head of the Working Class Union, an antidraft organization that caused much trouble in Oklahoma, and who has been in the city jail here since last Thursday, is charged with a series of crimes in dispatches received by federal officials here. It is alleged that he dynamited the water and sewer mains of Henryetta, Okla., last spring, and later set fire to a schoolhouse near Henryetta, Okla., and that he armed Negroes and others near Dewar and Kusa, Okla., and urged them to obstruct the draft law.

## SCHOOL FOR RADIO OPERATORS OFFERED

DETROIT, Mich.—Classes for radio operators are to be established in the Y. M. C. A. Students will be taught by S. W. Edwards, federal radio inspector, says the Free Press. The course of instruction will extend over three months and sessions probably will be held three nights a week.

This will be the second school of its kind in the country, the only other being in New York City. First-class apparatus, as used by the Government and the Marconi Company, will be used.


"The Government is about 3000 radio operators short of the number required for navy and commercial service," said Mr. Edwards. "Amateur operators, who before the war enjoyed privileges that no other Government gives, are now hanging back when their country needs them."



**Filene's**

What makes a hat "good"?

Applied flowers.



Monkey "aigrettes."

Chenille crowns.

The sixth floor hat shop has the "good" hats at \$7.50 to \$20.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## VON BESELER'S POLISH POLICY

Governor-General Explains Course of Events Since Country Passed Under Invaders—Confidence in German Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—A party of German journalists appear to have been recently conducted by the authorities on a tour through Poland, and the accounts of their experiences now appearing in the papers are remarkable for the way in which reference is permitted to the checks encountered by the Polish policy of the Central Powers, and to developments of which the German public has so far been but briefly and spasmodically informed. A particularly notable passage in this respect is that in which the representative of the Frankfurter Zeitung reports the substance of a statement made to the party by General von Beseler, the German Governor-General.

The article in which it occurs is headed "The Policy of Governor-General von Beseler," and it appears from it that the Governor-General set out to give his visitors an account of the motives for, and effect of, the proclamation of the Kingdom of Poland, and of his future plans for the administration of the country. His statement, as given in the Frankfurter Zeitung, was as follows: When, two years ago, the Polish territory conquered from Russia was divided into two administrative spheres, there was at first no question of one day making this territory into a state. It was only later that the future of the country came to be considered; the different possibilities were then discussed, but up to the present no real settlement of these matters has been arrived at. If, nevertheless, it was already decided last November to give the country definite conditions of existence for the future, there were two reasons for so doing.

In the first place, the whole Polish nation was pressing for the establishment of a Polish state, and in view of the great hatred of our Russian enemies with which the Poles then seemed to be imbued, it was to our interest to open up certain prospects for the future to Polish aspirations. After long consideration, it was decided that the least questionable, and therefore the best, solution would be to make the country into an independent state, which must, however, adhere unreservedly to the Central Powers. It was thought certain that the Poles would acquiesce in this solution, and there were undoubtedly symptoms that this would be so. In Warsaw there had been the grandiose demonstration of May 3, 1916, which brought a procession of 200,000 people into the streets, displaying the Polish flag with great rejoicing for the first time. The whole Polish press expressed enthusiasm with the idea that the Poles could fight against Russia. The animated and imaginative nature of the Polish people was at play—and the German authorities, who so frankly acknowledge, perhaps somewhat overestimated that character. There was, however, a second consideration which weighed with them: It was desired to have done with the Poles before the peace negotiations began; to establish a Polish state and equip it with the necessary powers in order thereby to create a fait accompli for the peace negotiations.

Things certainly turned out somewhat differently. In the proclamation it was expressly said that Poland must find the development of her strength in the closest adhesion to the Central Powers. The administration used one instance as a test to see what Polish reaction against Russia amounted to. It issued a proclamation for the formation of a Polish army. It did not from the first promise itself anything great from this proclamation, but it certainly did not expect that the whole of the Polish parties would boycott the proclamation. Was it not Germans who brought the Poles liberty after a hundred years of slavery; who restored them their speech, opened the Polish schools and universities, and allowed Polish procedure as far as possible in the German courts. Now, however, the word suddenly went forth throughout the land that a Polish government must first be set up, "that Polish blood might be shed only in the Polish cause," and that in no circumstances was it permissible to place Poles under the command of Germans. The thought that it was something great for the Poles to take part in the war of liberation against the east had completely disappeared, and it was no longer reflected that the Polish legions had fought voluntarily under Austrian command.

After the Poles had refused to form an army, a general agitation was set afoot for a public entry of the famous Polish legions. The administration made the experiment and the legions entered Poland amid great enthusiasm. The whole country was covered with a network of recruiting agents; very few volunteers, however, came forward, while much information reached the administration from which it was clear that the agents themselves were warning against enlistment because the army had not been placed in the hands of the Poles. With immense difficulty the administration then got together the Council of State, which has tried to do its duty, although from the first it misjudged its position. A form of military oath for the Polish Army was discussed with the Council of State which the Polish officers at that time declared any Pole could take. The Council of State accepted the formula unanimously, and issued a manifesto to the troops calling on them to take the oath. In the meantime, however,

a strong opposition had arisen among the latter against the taking of the oath on the ground that it was not a Polish oath they were called upon to take. They entirely overlooked the fact that the oath demanded in the pressure of circumstances was only a war emergency oath. In consequence of these developments the administration found itself compelled to disarm the troops which had refused to take the oath, and to intern them with all honor in their own country.

Having thus reviewed the course of events, General von Beseler said that the present political situation was that the intellectuals and a section of the lower middle class were still hostile to Russia, but that this was less the case with the peasantry, accounts of the distribution of land going on in Russia ringing pleasantly in their ears. The "free from Russia" movement, he said, has assumed quite a different aspect in consequence of the Russian Revolution. An entirely new, neutralist attitude emerged; the Poles said to themselves: We must constitute a neutral state, free from alliances on any side, that will do everything to secure the peace of the world. One can imagine what kind of mediatory role would be played by a state organism that would have at most only a population of less than 20,000,000. On the other hand, however, it is by no means a matter of indifference in which camp the trained Polish Army will be found in a future war. It is true that it is frequently argued that with the Russian Revolution the Russian menace is at an end. But, for one thing, we have today no idea how matters will develop in Russia, and the falling away of the alien races from the Great Russians is not as yet an accomplished fact; beside, even if it were, there would still be left a nation of at least 60,000,000 that is now only beginning to develop its powers, and the more it develops them the more will the old striving for an extension of power, and the old land hunger show itself.

Added to this there has latterly been lurking among the Slavs, partly under the leadership of the Poles, the idea of a great west and south Slav kingdom that would extend along our eastern frontier as did Russia formerly. Therein lies a fresh danger for us, and a warning that we must hold fast to the exercising of our influence in the territories to the east, and must have a voice in the future settlement of matters there.

General von Beseler concluded by declaring that, despite all difficulties, he was confident that the German administration of Poland would make headway step by step, and would eventually succeed in directing the Poles into other paths than those they were now treading. The Warsaw administration, he said, is determined to continue its work, and it trusts that, unless particularly unfortunate circumstances intervene, it will succeed in attaining within appreciable time a goal worth the effort.

## TRADE UNIONISTS AND MUNITION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Mr. Churchill, accompanied by Mr. Kellaway, parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Munitions; Major J. W. Hills, M. P., and officials of the Ministry of Munitions, the Admiralty and the Ministry of Labor, had a meeting with representatives of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation recently. Mr. Churchill explained to the delegates that the principal object of the appointment was to set up an advisory committee of trade unionists, the appointment of which had been discussed at previous conferences. He explained the circumstances which had led to his proceeding with the Munitions of War Bill. He stated that having gone as he thought, a long way to meet labor in his action with regard to the bill, he felt he could now fairly ask labor to help him. He appealed particularly for assistance from the trade unions in the enrollment of an increased number of war munition volunteers, and in seeing that dilution on munitions work was carried out to a fuller extent than at present. He added that he would be glad to have the views of the conference on the setting up of works committees.

A full and friendly discussion followed which centered chiefly round the subject of works committees. The delegates indicated that they recognized that Mr. Churchill had met them fairly, and that they had every intention of helping him in his work. After Mr. Churchill left the meeting, the delegates discussed among themselves the constitution of the advisory committee, and their proposals as to its membership were handed to the minister in the course of the afternoon.

## RESTITUTION DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—A number of Alsace and Lorraine societies have drawn up a manifesto demanding the restitution, without plebiscite or any other condition, of their country to France. The manifesto refers to the history of Alsace-Lorraine and ends thus: "The present war will give Alsace-Lorraine back to France. It will return it without transactions or plebiscite. The Alsacians and Lorrainers could not allow their status as French people to be questioned. Their representatives proclaimed in 1871 that their rights could not be violated. Neither the treaty of Frankfurt, which was torn up, moreover, by Germany herself in August, 1914, nor the 44 years passed under German domination, have altered this right, which prescription cannot touch. It remains entire. It has no more need of confirmation than has that great principle which governs this war—that of right. More than any other people on earth, we Alsacians and Lorrainers, are the living expression of this idea. We have suffered too much through its neglect to admit of any condition being put to its reestablishment."

## AMERICAN ARMY CAMP IN BRITAIN

Description of the Scene Is Given by Representative of The Christian Science Monitor Who Visited the Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—It was one of the very best samples of a typical English late summer's day when The Christian Science Monitor's representative visited the regiments of American regulars recently arrived in camp from their journey across the Atlantic. The visit was arranged by the courtesy of the British Foreign Office and was made in company with several other American press representatives. It is difficult for an American, resident in the United Kingdom since the war began, and who has watched each successive stage of the titanic struggle for the past three years, adequately to express the emotion felt at the welcome and inspiring sight afforded by Old Glory flying side by side with the Union Jack on the camp flag staff midst the tents which sheltered the American regulars' camp, snugly surrounded by the tree-clad hills.

On arrival at the encampment, among the first things encountered was the familiar American Y. M. C. A. tent, and a small cluster of some of the boys off duty writing letters to their friends and relatives at home. The conditions under which this particular regiment had arrived could not have been more comfortable or favorable, as everything, including the weather, had been just as it should be. Forty-eight hours previously they had disembarked from the ship which had brought them over the Atlantic, and the question uppermost in their thoughts at the moment was whether those near and dear to them in the divers parts of the United States had been informed of their safe arrival. Queries of this nature poured in from all sides from as fine a looking lot of men as it were possible to see together anywhere.

After making the acquaintance of some of them, we were conducted to the tent of the officer in command who, in turn, introduced us with an informal, but comprehensive gesture of the arm, to the group of officers standing behind him. Their composure created an impression of latent strength and quiet determination. The writer has seen many of the units now on the European fronts of war, but on no occasion was he more favorably impressed than when talking with these typically American officers, and their quiet confidence and faith in their own powers and experience, although quite modestly expressed, was none the less apparent.

Outside the colonel's tent the regimental flag, a silken Stars and Stripes, was floating in the breeze and we were informed that it was a gift from the Governor of Rhode Island.

At the sound of a bugle, our party moved across to where preparations for the midday dinner were busily proceeding, and we were then able to see the men at dinner and the quality of the fare with which they were provided. There was no doubt of the excellence of their appetites, and the viands provided, though limited in variety, were ample. We were shown the steaming cauldrons of excellent-looking Irish stew which had a most appetizing odor, and its appearance was good in every respect. Potatoes and carrots were provided in quantities with a substantial slice of excellent bread. The men formed up in long queues and each one was served with his portion in turn and then proceeded to the mess tent and, in some cases, where quarters were somewhat cramped, partook of a comfortable repast upon the grass.

It is not easy to picture with adequate appreciation the scene provided by these fine stalwart men under the blue of an English summer sky. There were young men who had been in the corps perhaps only a short time, others were grizzled veterans of several campaigns, who spoke glibly of the Mexican border and the Philippine Islands. The writer recalls one corporal who was telling the assembled press men all about the boys' equipment and other general duties while in camp. He spoke with the ease and fluency of a college graduate and told his tale in a simple and courteous fashion. What he said spoke volumes for the excellence of discipline which the American Army maintains. Kit, rifles, and other implements were exhibited, and all with an air as though the whole scene was in his native land and not thousands of miles from home.

After an interval for lunch, the men went through the routine of their afternoon drill, which provided an opportunity of comparing their methods with that of the soldiery of other nationalities, and the originality of the whole performance was seen to be most striking. America, as in everything else, has apparently worked out her procedure of drill entirely in accord with her own conceptions of military tactics. There is an entire difference in style which is somewhat difficult for a layman to define. There seemed an absolute absence of hurry, which, were it not for the quickness of response to the word of command, might have indicated a lack of snap, such a noticeable feature of the best of the British troops. The entire company worked as one machine, each motion fitted into each other like clockwork, and the rhythm of the whole was never for a moment lost. When the company officer had dismissed his men, there was a further opportunity for conversation, and again there was the same anxiety displayed as to whether their arrival in England had been duly notified to their connections at home. Then they wanted to know what happened since they left: Had President Wilson done

this, or had President Wilson done that? What were the latest army appointments? Who had been made a brigadier-general, and who had not? and so on. The question of artillery was raised, and the officers provided some interesting comments upon existing methods on the European fronts and compared them with the systems which they had been working out at home. They heard various rumors as to the guns with which they were to be provided and equipped and we were plying with questions on this topic. On approaching the Y. M. C. A. tent, at the entrance to the camp, a medley of lively and familiar strains were coming from a piano, and in the words of one of the audience, "the feller who is biffin" it at box certainly knows his business," for he was an orchestra of many parts in one, and this particular man was fortunate in possessing such a fine entertainer. There certainly was no sign of lonesomeness or downheartedness in any of the fun which was going on.

We next moved into that part of the Y. M. C. A. establishment where refreshments were provided for such of



Map indicates position of the American camp in England.

the boys who wished to purchase and so supplement the usual army rations. Here there was a good deal of raillery and banter proceeding over the monetary exchange between London and New York, and they were not quite sure which was a half crown and which was a two-shilling piece. They were one and all struck with the size of the British penny, and many were the comments and jokes coined on the subject, but they thought the way in which the British lemonade bottle, closed by a marble in the throat, was opened was a brilliant idea.

Another thing which the boys from home were delighted with and most appreciative of, was the fact that letters from the members of the American expeditionary force might be mailed home without any stamps. It is safe to say that the friends and relatives in the United States, of these boys in Britain, will discover that they have one and all developed strong literary tendencies, and it is stated that the Y. M. C. A. is providing paper free of charge.

## AN AMERICAN FLAG FOR HOTEL DE VILLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—The Municipal Council, as called to The Christian Science Monitor, reached an interesting decision by which an American flag, specially prepared in Philadelphia, floated above the Hotel de Ville in Paris on Sept. 6. The President of the Municipal Council has been informed by the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Mayor of Philadelphia, in the name of the inhabitants of that city, had sent to the Ambassador of the French Republic at Washington a specially embroidered American flag, which might be hung in Independence Hall on the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette. The flag has been made in the historic house where Betsy Ross embroidered the first American emblem and is an exact replica. The 13 stars, representing the 13 states of that time have been worked by six little French girls and seven little Americans. The object of the gift is to testify to the union of heart and ideals that exists between France and the United States. In sending it, M. Jusserand, the Mayor of Philadelphia, expressed the fervent hope that happier days will soon come for the people of France, and that in the dark days as well as in the light the friendship between the two great republics will be always greater and deeper. The Ambassador, M. Jusserand, proposed that this emblem should float above the Hotel de Ville in Paris, where, on the morning of the taking of the Bastille, Lafayette, at the height of his popularity, was proclaimed commander-in-chief of the national guard. The President of the Council accordingly asked the president of the Municipal Council if the latter body approved of the proposal. At the meeting of the Municipal Council it was decided unanimously to accept the offer.

## SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—Shipbuilding within the past two years has become a vital factor in Canadian industry. Every little port on the sea coasts and on the inland lakes, where yards have been long in disuse, is a hive of industry and many big concerns not hitherto in the shipbuilding business have eliminated their regular work and taken to the building of boats. There are at the present time nearly two hundred ships being built in the Dominion. Of these, 25 are being constructed on the Atlantic coast, 19 on the Pacific and 30 on the Great Lakes. The Polson Iron Works, in this city, are building two steel cargo steamers and six steel trawlers; Midland Dry Dock Company, three steel cargo steamers; Georgian Bay Shipbuilding & Repairing Company, Midland, one wooden tug; Welland Shipbuilding Company, two steel cargo steamers; Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, three steel cargo steamers; Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, seven steel cargo steamers and six steel trawlers. The total tonnage of Ontario built vessels is 45,234 gross.

## PEACE TALK AND GERMANY'S AIMS

Summary of Conclusions of Authorities in United Kingdom on Question of How Far the War Aims Have Been Modified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Any reader of the newspapers in the allied and neutral countries and, of course, in Germany, must have a fair working knowledge of the doctrines summed up in the words "German war aims." It is scarcely necessary at this time of day to explain the meaning of "Pan-Germanism," "Mittel-Europa" and "Berlin to Baghdad." But everywhere there is talk of peace in the air. How far, then, it is necessary to ask, have the German leaders of opinion and the Kaiser's ministers of state modified the rigidity of those war aims of theirs, the realization of which would clearly make the world no safe place for democracy. That is a question which, of course, constantly engages the attention of the Entente political leaders, and the following articles, while no doubt restating much that is familiar to the careful student of German political "orientation"—to use their favorite word—summarize the conclusions of those in authoritative circles in Great Britain whose business it is to follow with care the tendency of the various currents of opinion, official and unofficial, in Germany.

If it is not necessary to define what is meant by Mittel-Europa, it is perhaps more necessary to make clear what Germans mean by the "freedom of the seas."

By "freedom of the seas" the Pan-Germans or that group of them, for there are many, which places this in the forefront of their policy, mean the increase of German sea power as a set-off to British sea power. This is their own definition of the term. For this purpose they hold that Germany must continue to retain the Belgian coast line, and necessarily, according to their well-known formula, Belgium must remain attached to the German Empire in a "political, military, and economic sense." With the demand for the Belgian coast line used to be coupled a demand for a portion of the French coast line, with Calais and Boulogne. "If possible a portion of the north French seaboard" as it was phrased in the petition of the professors presented to von Bethmann-Hollweg, on July 8, 1915. Naturally, not much has been heard of late of the French seaboard, but the scheme has never been openly relinquished and with the demand for the Belgian coast line there has always been coupled the demand for annexations in the west, at least of the French mining district of Briey and of the frontier fortress of Longwy, though formerly Verdun and Belfort were also thrown in.

"Forth from the wet triangle" (the Bight of Heligoland), is the motto formulated by Herr Bailein which sums up Pan-German ambitions. At the moment the phrase "freedom of the seas" has fallen into disfavor in Germany, but apparently only because any formula which would be accepted by other countries would necessarily conflict with the Pan-German sense of the term and with the use of the submarine. By their utterances at different times, Pan-Germans have made it clear that only in one way did they intend to establish "freedom of the seas," namely, by seizing sea power for themselves to a degree which would enable them to tackle English sea power with the certainty of success. Hence the schemes for retaining their control of the Belgian coast line and thereby holding England, in another Pan-German phrase, "by the throat." Sea power is to them the key which opens the gate into the promised land of German world dominion. They recognize that the mistake of the first Napoleon must not be repeated, and they select, from among the objectives it is open to them to aim at, the one which, in their opinion, will secure them in due course all the others. To secure colonies without sea power, they argue, is to provide hostages for England and in two respects they are definitely opposed to the "moderates." In their opinion, German greatness must not be founded on any system of alliances, central European and Balkan or any other. It must be founded on some basis which they can retain for all time within their own control. That basis is sea power. Moreover, it is German greatness they aim at, not central European greatness, not greatness which is shared with any other central European tribe. They loath the idea put forward by Friedrich

Naumann, of a sort of fusion with the other powers of the central European alliance, and the development of a central European as against a purely German consciousness. These are the ideals of this group of Pan-Germans. It is well to remember that they are distinct from the middle Europe ideals of the "moderates," which occupy the attention of Entente students to a much greater degree. There is a certain danger in this. It is due mainly to the fact that every Entente citizen, from the members of the "pacifist" Independent Labor Party, to the most ardent advocate of the dismemberment of Germany are determined upon the restoration of Belgium politically, militarily and economically, to full and undiminished sovereignty. And the idea of Germany, either in the days of her strength or in those of her present weakness, being allowed to retain any portion of French soil has been regarded as merely unthinkable. But looked at from the German standpoint, the fact remains true that these Pan-German ideals have never been disowned by those who in the last resort rule Germany.

FRANCE DENOUNCES A SUGAR CONVENTION  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—There is good reason to believe that an interesting result will follow upon a very vigorous and definite statement just made by the Syndicate of French Sugar Manufacturers of France. That statement is expressed in the following definite terms: "Having regard to the fact that since the application of the convention of Brussels the number of French sugar manufacturers has declined from 344 to 219, and the national production from 1,130,000 tons in 1900 to 877,656 and to 717,144 during the two years preceding the war, while the German and Austrian productions increased from 1,979,000 tons to 2,715,000 tons, and from 1,082,000 to 1,680,000 tons; that during the same period our exports to England have fallen from 27.5 per cent to 1 per cent of the English consumption, while the Austro-German exports to the same countries rose from 47 per cent to 68 per cent, thus gaining what we lost; considering that, in the present years of war which have seen the destruction and ruin of two-thirds of our sugar factories the rival German and Austrian factories have remained intact; that the sugar industry of neutral countries, and above all the cane sugar industry, assisted by the price of sugar, is realizing fabulous profits, and is being developed to such an extent that the world production of cane sugar, which was 5,500,000 tons in 1900 exceeds 10,600,000 tons today; that by reason of the scarcity of manual labor, by the increase of public prices with their repercussions, and new economic conditions which have come about with the war, the price of beet in France will be greatly increased to the cultivator, as also the cost to the manufacturer of the transformation of beet into sugar; that for all these reasons, the French sugar industry, notably in the invaded regions, will be found in a disastrous state of inferiority in comparison with its foreign rivals; considering, again, that the restoration of our beet culture and industry in the invaded regions demands fiscal and customs measures to which the formal stipulations of the convention of Brussels forbids us to have recourse, the bureau syndicaliste repeats in the most pressing manner the wish expressed by the chambre syndicale on Jan. 26, 1916, and asks—That France shall denounce the convention of Brussels before Sept. 1, 1917."

There is the best reason to believe that the Government has paid the closest attention to this appeal, so strongly supported by facts, and has determined to denounce the convention of Brussels aforesaid.

APRICOT AND ORANGE PULP  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Food Controller has issued an order which forbids dealings in apricot pulp, bitter or sour oranges, or pulp made from such oranges outside the United Kingdom. An exception is made in respect of such pulp or oranges as may be on passage to this country at the date of the order, Aug. 21.

## PACIFIC PORTS INVITE TRAVEL

Pan-Pacific Union Embarks Upon Broad Campaign to Induce Tourists to Visit Western Cities and Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—As a part of its basic purpose which is to bring about a better understanding and more cordial relations between all of the peoples and nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean, the Pan-Pacific Union, which was organized nine years ago, and which has headquarters in Honolulu, has started a movement to increase travel between all of the Pacific countries. In order to bring this about, Pan-Pacific information bureaus are to be established in leading cities of the Pan-Pacific area, where travelers and prospective travelers may obtain information on almost any conceivable subject concerning the Pacific countries, and where all possible assistance will be afforded the traveler in determining and arranging for his journey.

Progress has already been made toward establishing these bureaus in Australasia, the Orient and the Pacific Coast cities of Central and South America. A San Francisco bureau is about to be opened in the heart of the business district, and similar agencies will be opened in Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles and San Diego, according to information given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Alexander Hume Ford, one of the officials of the union.

For the purpose of promoting the Pan-Pacific idea, a banquet was held in San Francisco on Balboa Day, Sept. 17, the anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific, at which addresses commending the movement were made by leading citizens. A feature of this occasion was the unveiling of a replica of a bust of Jack London, who was one of the originators of the Pan-Pacific movement, the unveiling of the original bust taking place in Honolulu at the same hour.

## Clysmic—Of Course

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## AUSTRALIA AND LABOR PROBLEM

Mr. Justice Higgins Emphasizes the Need for Mutual Consideration on the Part of the Employer and Employee

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The subject of Australian labor legislation is one upon which much has been written. The Commonwealth is one of the pioneers in safeguarding the laborer in season and out of season. The activities of the Federal Arbitration Court, over which Mr. Justice Higgins has presided since 1907, are closely watched not only by the Australian community, but by industrial leaders and others both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Mr. Justice Higgins is, perhaps, one of the greatest authorities on labor legislation in the Commonwealth. He was born in Ireland, educated at St. Stephen's Green in Dublin, and at the University of Melbourne, where he had a brilliant career, and graduated M. A. and LL. B. In 1876 he was called to the Victorian bar, and ten years later, he was called to the Inner Temple. His public career is certainly noteworthy. He was one of the members of the federal convention, and in the first labor government he was Attorney-General.

His judgments are closely followed, and the opinion he gave on the question of the living wage when delivering judgment in an industrial dispute as president of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may be said to be the basis upon which all awards have been given. On the occasion in question, Mr. Justice Higgins spoke the following words:

"I cannot conceive of any such industrial dispute as this being settled effectively which fails to secure to the laborer enough wherewith to renew his strength and to maintain his home from day to day. He will dispute, he must dispute, until he gets his head above the water. Nor do I see any reason yet for modifying my view of a living wage, as expressed in the harvester case, and in the marine cooks case. In finding the living wage, I look, therefore, to find what money is necessary to satisfy the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community."

The Commonwealth Arbitration Act, which dates back to 1904, applies only to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of a single state. In view of the disparity in the state laws, the Federal Government took steps to secure uniformity throughout Australia, and the Federal Parliament passed two laws for the alteration of the Constitution in this respect, but the proposed alteration was negated by a referendum in 1911.

Under the Federal Act of 1904, it was established that the court shall consist of a President who shall be appointed for a term of seven years by the Governor General from among the Justices of the High Court. He shall endeavor to reconcile the parties to industrial disputes and to prevent and settle such disputes whether or not the court has cognizance of them, when he deems that his mediation is desirable in the public interest. The court shall endeavor to induce the settlement of a dispute by amicable agreement, and such an agreement shall have the force of an award. If no agreement between the parties is reached within a reasonable time, the court shall give a decision which shall continue in force for a period to be specified, but not exceeding five years. An award shall be binding to all parties to a dispute who appear, or have been summoned to appear before the court, and upon all organizations, persons, and members of organizations, upon whom the award is declared, at any time by the court, to be binding. There is no appeal. Any organization or person bound by an award committing any breach of any term of the agreement shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding such amount as is fixed by the industrial agreement, and if no amount is fixed, to a penalty not exceeding, in the case of (a) an organization £500, (b) an employer £250, (c) an employee £10. Industrial unions and organizations are recognized; they must be registered, and must file annual returns of membership and funds, unions of employees must have a minimum number of employees. The court may prescribe a minimum rate of wage and may direct that preference of employment shall be given to members of unions.

The question of capital and labor was recently dealt with in a paper by Mr. Justice Higgins, before the Millions Club in Sydney, and coming from such an authority will be read with more than passing interest.

What was wanted, said Mr. Justice Higgins in his paper, was common sense on both sides and mutual consideration—not war, but peace, based on reason and justice. It was true that arbitration laws had not wholly stopped labor troubles, but what law ever wholly prevented the offense which it prohibited? He would say in full knowledge, however, that their Australian laws had prevented many serious strikes which would have otherwise occurred, especially in the trying times of the increased cost of living since the war. He would also say that their labor laws had brightened the lives of many in the humble walks of life, and had prevented the underfeeding of many children, the children to whom they looked for the future of the race.

With regard to the overlapping of the state and federal courts, Mr. Justice Higgins expressed the view that there ought to be some organic connection between the courts, though it was not for him to say what that or-

ganic connection should be. He considered that employers would do well to encourage unions to bring up any minor grievance as regards working conditions. "Don't treat the union officer as an interloper interfering between your employees and yourself," he advised. To encourage meetings of employers and employees, he would like to see an increase in the numbers of boards of reference or conciliation committees, but unfortunately the Federal Act was so drawn up that often a board could not be appointed just where it was most useful. With regard to unions, they made a great mistake in not giving more powers to their central councils or executive branches should not be allowed to take serious action without the sanction of the central body. When men stopped operations they were, in reality, giving a blow to the Australian public. There was really no need for extreme courses in Australia. He knew of papers and pamphlets imported from countries in which the workers could find no remedy but a strike, but it was mere stupidity to apply such teachings to Australia, where there were other remedies than industrial war, and where an appeal was allowed to reason and justice. What was gained by an award the worker kept as a right.

Allowance should be made for the abnormal war conditions which had increased the cost of living in Australia by over 30 per cent. Employers should also bear in mind that employees were human beings, with human needs. This was the first postulate of the whole problem. Abnormal war conditions were at the root of the present unrest. When the Australian worker found that every 1s. 6d. got him only as much as 1s. before the war, there must be some unrest. It was futile to complain of abnormal wages with an abnormal war sending up the cost of living. The problems of war were very difficult, but the problems of peace, after the war, would be even more difficult. The more the old saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," sank into the minds of the employed, the better it would be for the solving of the problem of promoting better relations between two interests.

Professor Irvine said that the Australian system of experimenting in labor legislation had failed to bring about individual peace, or an understanding between capital and labor. He would like to see more attention devoted to cooperation, profit sharing, and other methods of harmonizing conflicting interests. The present regulation of wages had established an unstimulating method of remuneration, and tended to bring work down to one level. On the other hand, the Australian system had enabled wages to keep pace with the cost of living, until recent abnormal times, and had materially improved the standards of the lowest paid labor.

## UNIONS AGAINST IMPORTED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Failure of the movement fostered by some of the manufacturing, construction and railroad companies of the country to obtain importation of Japanese and Mexican labor for the period of the war is predicted by local representatives of organized labor, who are preparing to fight the Manufacturers Association of Utah on the question, if it seems apparent to them that a fight will be necessary to accomplish the defeat of the proposal. The Manufacturers Association has endorsed the movement.

"Our advisers from Washington are to the effect that no importation of coolie labor is probable," said E. A. Harvey, Utah organizer for the American Federation of Labor. "Therefore it is unlikely that it will be necessary for organized labor to make an active fight on the importation scheme. I notice that all the chambers of commerce on the Pacific Coast are silent on this question. They have had experience with Japanese labor and they know that importation of coolie labor at this time would spell ruin for the middleman and for small organizations."

"There is plenty of labor in the country now. Thousands of men are engaged in unnecessary employment. Why not put those who are engaged now in performing unnecessary service to work on useful projects? There would be enough of them to supply any demand there may be for more labor."

## QUARTERMASTERS' CAMP UNDER WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Actual construction work at the Quartermaster training camp situated near Jacksonville is to be pushed to completion with all possible speed by a Florida firm of contractors. The buildings at the camp will cost the Government upward of \$2,500,000, according to War Department estimates and will be of much the same character as those at cantonments of the regular army and national guard elsewhere. They will consist principally of barracks, dining halls, etc., for the soldiers.

The Jacksonville camp, unlike the others, however, will assume the nature of a great manual training school, the better to train men of the Quartermaster Department for their special duties.

## DAIRY COMMISSIONER REPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Mr. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner for the Province of Saskatchewan, has just returned from an extended visit to Eastern Canada in the interests of his department. He reported a great demand for Saskatchewan butter throughout the East, and he considered that the Province could well hold its own in this respect.

## LIBERAL LEADER TALKS ON SPAIN

Count de Romanones Expresses Opinion on National Situation and Prides Himself on Stand Toward the World War

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Shortly before the beginning of the recent revolutionary outbreak the Count de Romanones, former Liberal Premier, proceeded for the summer season to a quiet retreat called Oyazun, a few kilometers from San Sebastian. After the recent disturbances in the Liberal Party, it had been the wish of the Count to spend a few weeks in as complete retirement as possible, and in careful thought upon the next political movements, but he has been besieged continually by a host of friends and well-wishers, who insist upon conveying to him their congratulations and inquiries as to his views and intentions. Many of these visitors come in automobiles, but large numbers also by means of the tramway along the coast from San Sebastian. They have a kilometer and a half to walk from the stopping-place to the beautiful house where the Count is staying, which belongs to Señor Rafael Picavea, a former senator of Guipuzcoa. The house is surrounded by a park which has a very English appearance, and from one of the terraces there is a splendid view of the valley of Oyazun, at the end of which rises the mountain called the Tres Coronas, with its three prominent peaks, called according to popular tradition because, at this point, the boundaries of the territories of France, Spain and Navarre, three independent monarchies, met. He had no sooner become installed at Oyazun than the local Ayuntamiento, represented by its alcalde and secretary, called upon him with felicitations, and from that moment his ideal, as expressed in his own words of "retiro y tranquilidad" has failed. Apart from the stream of callers the telephone bell is ringing most of the day.

The Count has, however, given some important interviews and made some statements of consequence, apart from the warm congratulations that he has sent to the Premier, Señor Dato, on his firm and successful handling of the revolutionary strike. In particular, he has received a deputation of the Liberal Party of Guipuzcoa, to whom he spoke of the reactionary elements that had been introduced into the Liberal Party since the time of the leadership of Señor Sagasta. "There were in the Liberal Party before the last purification," he said, "some men who were as intolerant in religious matters as the most ardent Catholics. It included others more Germanophile than the German Emperor himself, and who only understood the exercise of power by arbitrary means. I must confess that my indulgence toward them was great, but at the end my patriotism and my affection for the Liberal Party asserted themselves, and I provoked the rupture. You may be assured that on many a day I have reflected on what I did to further the crisis by my language to the King, and every time I am more satisfied with my resolution."

"In the future Spain cannot be governed as she is governed now. Anyone who does not understand that will find himself confronted with a great reality. Although neutral, as far as appearances go, to the world conflict, we live, like all other peoples, amid the renovating influences of the European War. In the future, it will be necessary to give a preponderance of ideas to the work of government, and to the social questions among men. Anyone who, because of his own personality seeming so important to him, does not see the change that is taking place in Spain will be blind. Some will not pause to give their attention to the Regionalist problem, and display an aversion to the study of such an interesting matter, showing an unjustified antipathy toward Catalonia. The Regionalist problem is today a palpitating reality of Spanish politics, and every party that aspires to govern as the Spanish people wish to be governed must study it and decide upon it. There are some who separate their minds from social questions, and who, appreciating the importance that they possess, wish to resolve them without the direct collaboration of the Socialists in the work of government. It is a great mistake, the sad consequences of which will be more patent every day if they persist in it. In the future, the Liberal Party should seek contact with those who can and ought to collaborate in the government for the solution of those problems which constitute the palpitating reality. But above all, there is a question of great transcendence, that is: to say the tendency of Spain in international politics. In my message to the King, I said on this subject as much as my patriotism and my regard for the monarchy demanded. I cannot feel any regret for having been so frank and so sincere, although it may have assisted the tremendous personal campaign that was launched against me. Presently, when we had a glimpse of the tendency of the South American republics toward the world war, what was said in the message concerning the part that our country ought to take in the great fraternity of the people who speak the Castilian tongue, could not be changed. I have the innermost satisfaction of feeling that I have fulfilled a duty of conscience, and the pride of having lent a noteworthy service to the monarchy, which in Spain is the base of all prosperity, this last being the reason that called for immediate publicity to my message when there were some who wished that for the time being my judgment, on this fundamental matter should be reserved. I gave up power, and Spain

has not recovered her moral tranquility because I did so.

"Señor Dato is now dealing with the great problems that animated him on being called to the Government, and I earnestly hope that he will settle them successfully and scatter the clouds that hang over the political horizon of our country. The suspension of guarantees was a transitory measure to deal with a danger of the moment, but it is a dangerous thing, because when it is established as part of a system of government, serious difficulties ensue. This and the question of the continuation or dissolution of the existing Cortes are the chief preoccupations that weigh upon Dato for the moment. I will not be lacking in my assistance to him in so far as it is demanded in the interests of the country in this grave hour of the world crisis. The times through which we pass are of great consequence, and it is necessary that we should lift up our hearts, thinking of our country, and that we should despise those littlenesses that had the power to preoccupy us, even in a recent past, but which even now appear far distant, because of the revolution that is taking place in our minds without which, indeed, we could hardly convey to ourselves any account of the change."

The Count de Romanones gave a little counsel to his fellow Liberals on this occasion, advising them, with regard to their work in their own province, to show a disposition toward contact with the elements of the Left.

## PROVIDENCE GAS RATE SCHEDULE DECLARED UNJUST

Public Service Engineer Says Large Consumers Would Be Favored by New Plan

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At the hearing on the "reasonableness" of the proposed increase in the rates of the Providence Gas Company held by the Public Utilities Commission in the State House, yesterday, Public Service Engineer Brunet declared that the new rate schedule contemplates increases which cannot be justified by the company and termed them "unjust, discriminatory and preferential." Mr. Brunet claimed that the new rates would favor large consumers and throw the burden on the small householders. After a four-hour session, adjournment was taken until Oct. 2.

Mr. Brunet declared that in the past four years the company has been gradually increasing the price of its gas to consumers by giving a poorer quality gas with a constantly decreasing heating value. If the new rates are allowed, he said, and the present quality gas continued, the consumer would be obliged to pay \$1.05 per 1000 feet for the same heating value that he got for 85 cents in 1913.

In view of this situation, Mr. Brunet recommended the disapproval of the new rate schedule and the establishment by the Public Utilities Commission of a heating value standard for gas.

Mayor Garner reiterated Mr. Brunet's statements and declared that it is "very unreasonable for the gas company to ask its small consumers to carry it over these trying times, until it has first asked its stockholders to make the sacrifice involved in accepting a cut in dividends."

## GUADELOUPE COCO PROSPECTS GOOD

GUADELOUPE, F. W. I.—Indications here all point to the fact that with continued good weather the coming crop of coco, the harvesting of which will probably commence early in November, will be very good. The trees and pods are in splendid condition.

Two effects of the war, the scarcity of labor and of tonnage, will probably be felt to some extent by the coco planters, but in spite of these drawbacks a profitable harvest is expected. The French always take the entire output of the colony, which annually amounts to more than 2,000,000 pounds.

## INDUSTRIAL BOARD PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—W. F. O'Connor, K. C., High Cost of Living Commissioner, proposes that Canada should establish an industrial board having jurisdiction over trade combinations, as in his investigations he finds that few manufacturers and merchants have a clear idea as to what their products cost. In order to compete successfully for world trade after the war, it will be necessary, he thinks, to reduce the cost of production in order that the temporary disruption of industry may be forestalled. He advises that every business should have an efficient cost accounting system so that nonpaying lines could be discarded and not be allowed to continue as a weight upon those that were profitable.

## MAYOR TO ENTER ARMY

CLEVELAND, O.—Mayor Charles A. Stober of Canton will resign as Mayor, probably within the month, says a dispatch to the Plain Dealer, to enter the United States Army.

## WISCONSIN AND MR. LA FOLLETTE

Change of Attitude of Senator Believed Due Largely to Outburst of Feeling in State Against His Previous Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Senator R. M. La Follette's change of attitude in voting for the \$11,000,000,000 War Bill is regarded here as due almost wholly to the outburst of feeling in this State against his previous course. When the Senator first began to oppose President Wilson, he was so warmly applauded by certain persons in this State, it is felt, that he thought the whole State was praising him, but when he refused to vote for the war resolution, he first began to be aware of a considerable chorus of dissent.

It was, however, when the Senator opposed the Army Law that desertions from his camp began to be wholesale. Wisconsin has always advocated greater preparedness on the part of the United States. It has supported its militia in a way that few states have equaled, so that the great majority of the citizens could see nothing but disaster in the course advocated by La Follette, especially when he went so far as to urge a campaign to elect a Congress to repeal the law.

The use of the Senator's name by the so-called Peoples Council increased the sense of opposition. The strong stand for loyalty taken recently by Governor Philipp, who is advocating support of the war at every opportunity now, also added to the Senator's embarrassments politically. But the last straw came when the advocates of the Senator, thinking to stay the tide of unpopularity, began recently to circulate petitions indorsing La Follette's course. The campaign, however, seems to have collapsed completely.

All this information had been carried to Washington by the few lieutenants he had left and it is believed the Senator saw absolute political oblivion for him unless he changed his front promptly and really represented the local opinion of the great mass of Wisconsin citizens.

The almost complete change in the political situation here and the breakdown of what threatened to be a combination that would defeat the loyal men of the State, will, it is thought, destroy the last vestige of hope on the part of Judge John Becker of Monroe, war referendum advocate, of being elected Governor. The judge's advocates held a meeting in Milwaukee but they evoked no enthusiasm. Carl Haessler, organizer for the Peoples Council, was present and presented the plans of the council, but he and the judge's friends were unable to reach an agreement. Later he said he was there in a purely personal capacity.

Meanwhile the good work of Governor Philipp continues. He spoke at the state fair and is speaking at every county fair that he can reach. On all occasions he gives unqualified support to the war.

## Warning Against Apathy

Theodore Roosevelt Issues One and Denounces La Follette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt made two addresses in Kansas City on Monday. At a luncheon in honor of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commandant at Camp Funston, he denounced Senator La Follette as the "worst enemy democracy has alive today." He said La Follette was at this moment loyally serving one country—Germany. He praised General Wood for initiating the Plattsbury training camp, and thus paving the way for the present system of making officers.

In his speech at night, Colonel Roosevelt spoke before 10,000 persons at the "Old Glory Week Pageant." He said the United States would have been defeated long ago by Germany, had not France and Great Britain protected this country in its unpreparedness. "We may not always have such convenient help at hand," he warned, "and it is wrong to sit back and bank on it."

His speech was an appeal for universal training, which he said would not bring the menace of militarism, but on the contrary be the most efficient guard against it.

## NORTH DAKOTA HAY CROP CORNERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Gov. Lynn J. Frazier has asked Food Administrator Hoover to rescue North Dakota's hay crop from the hands of speculators and save the State's beef supply, which otherwise must be inopportune rushed to market at a sacrifice. The last summer was the driest in the history of the State. There was little grass anywhere—hardly sufficient for summer pasturage; none for the making of hay, except on certain favored sections, principally in the Indian reservations. There far-sighted capitalists leased thousands of acres of hay lands from the Indians for an average of \$1.25 the acre and from this land

they have been cutting 1½ to two tons of hay per acre, for which they have received from Montana stockmen \$17.50 f. o. b. cars at the nearest station.

Governor Frazier regards that price prohibitive for North Dakota stockmen and considers the profits exorbitant. He advises Mr. Hoover that if he doesn't prevent these speculators from making hay while the sun shines North Dakota will have no beef to sell next winter and spring, when the country is likely to stand in bad need of it.

## SHIPPER'S ASK RATE REVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Freight tariff conditions along the Texas-New Mexico boundary have resulted in petitions for relief to the New Mexico Corporation Commission from shippers in Clovis, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and Clayton on the Colorado & Southern Railway. Because of very low rates made by the Texas State Railway Commission shippers in and out of both Clovis and Clayton, which are but a few miles from the Texas border, have found it cheaper to carry freight from Farwell and Texline, the stations in Texas nearest these two New Mexico towns, by motor truck and wagon train.

It is claimed that practically all the wool moving in Clayton is now being moved by wagon train to Texline for shipment and that the now important grain shipments originating in the Clovis district are carried by wagon and motor truck to Farwell. Serious discriminations in incoming shipments to the two towns also are alleged.

## FAULTY TERMINALS BLAMED FOR COSTS

CLEVELAND, O.—Practically every householder in Cleveland is paying much more for groceries, clothing, furniture and other necessities than he would have to pay if the freight handling facilities of this and other cities were adequate and sensibly operated.

This statement was made, says the Plain Dealer, in a discussion at the convention in Cleveland of the American Association of Port Authorities. Not only is the inefficient handling of freight at big city terminals adding to the cost of living, but it is hampering America in its struggle to win the war, and it will be a drawback to America's industrial and commercial prestige after the war, it was pointed out.

## COAL PRICES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Mr. C. A. Magrath, the Dominion Fuel Controller, has recently paid the city a visit looking into the coal mining and selling situation in the Edmonton district. In referring to his powers, Mr. Magrath spoke as follows: "The coal dealers, I am sure, understand that they are not to raise prices without first making representations to me as to the grounds on which they would justify such an act. The Department of Labor is keeping in touch with the situation, so far as prices are concerned and if any evidence is received as to what might be regarded as improper charges, it will be promptly communicated to me and I shall act in no uncertain manner."

"Catch 'em for Uncle Sam," is to be the fishers' slogan.

Discussion today will center upon transportation problems and cooperation between the fish dealers and the Food Administration for the benefit of the trade.

## Why this ham needs no parboiling

Many women soak ham overnight or parboil it, to remove its excessive saltiness before using.

Ham that is too salty has not been properly cured. Neither soaking nor parboiling overcomes the saltiness, and either one detracts from the flavor of the ham.

Every "Swift's Premium" ham perfectly prepared

The special "Swift's Premium" cure leaves no excessive saltiness. The cure is so perfect that this ham needs no soaking or parboiling.

One woman says—"A big advantage 'Swift's Premium' Hams have over other hams is that they need not be soaked in water before using, to draw out surplus salt. They are seasoned just right and have a delicious, sweet flavor."

Every ham is weighed to determine just how much cure is required to perfect its flavor. The process is scientifically regulated so that each ham "comes out of cure" and "goes into smoke" at exactly the correct time. This means uniform cure and a flavor that never varies.

You will find that every "Swift's Premium" Ham has the same savory flavor. Serve it for dinner tonight.

## "Swift's Premium" Ham

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

ROAST HAM WITH CURRANT SAUCE

Spread the ham thickly with a paste of water and flour. When cooked, take off the water crust, peel off the skin, brush the ham with the well-beaten yolk of an egg, sprinkle with bread crumbs and a little brown sugar and brown in oven. Garnish with a glazed sweet potato, and macaroni with cheese. Serve with a sauce made from a cupful of brown gravy strained and mixed with a cupful of melted currant jelly.



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## HIGH PRICES LAID TO MIDDLEMEN

New York Commissioner of Foods and Markets Urges State Distribution Methods Would Lessen People's Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"There is only one big question to be settled in connection with the high cost of food, and that question should be settled once and for all," said John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, in an interview with this bureau. "Do present agencies distribute food to consumers at the lowest possible cost to them, or could the State take over this distribution and conduct it with such efficiency and regard for the public welfare that the cost of food could be reduced and thus lower prices be obtained? In the answer to that question lies the solution of the high cost of food problem, and that question ought to be answered."

Mr. Dillon is well known for his fearless charges against middlemen, for his defense of the farmer and his appeals on behalf of the consumer. He is outspoken in his belief that most city and state officials who talk about lowering food prices are only throwing so much more dust in the eyes of the people.

"The politicians are doing that all the time," he said, "and I don't believe the backers of the new state law really want or expect the New York commission to wield to the full the power it confers upon them to buy and sell food, to establish markets, and otherwise to bring food to the consumer at a price cheaper than that charged under the present system of distribution by private business agencies."

"The whole problem is a matter of two theories. One theory says that the middlemen, the speculators, the dealers and all those agencies which handle food between production and the consumer, are doing that work in the most efficient, the most economical and the cheapest manner in which it could possibly be done. In other words, this theory says that at least 65 cents out of the consumer's every dollar is the very smallest amount for which foodstuffs can be distributed."

"The second theory is that food can be distributed more cheaply under proper state and municipal auspices than by private agencies. Those of us who hold this theory want a chance to prove that as much as 65 cents out of the consumer's every dollar is not needed for distribution. We want to buy a certain amount of food from the farmer and ship it to the city in carload lots and there distribute it to the people without allowing it to go through the hands of speculators, jobbers or gamblers. If we can do this more cheaply than it is done now, as we believe we can, then we shall have established a system of distribution, and a standard of price would have to follow. If we fail to cut the price, then all our food commissions, departments and controllers can stop their work and save the State and city the money now being spent upon them. There is no place for them in their present positions if the work is now being done by dealers and distributors as cheaply as it is possible to do it."

"If we accept the first theory we are forced to admit that a great deal of food must spoil on farms because as things are the farmer cannot ship it all and get the cost of packing and freight rates, and consequently he sends to market what he can and lets the rest go to waste on the trees or rot on the ground, while city consumers are complaining of the high cost of food and families are going hungry for it. The theory that the present system of distribution is the proper one and that it cannot be improved upon, although it has resolved itself into what it is without any attempt on the part of its operators to find the best methods possible, implies the acceptance of all the evils which we know do exist as the result of this system."

"I consider this problem a vital one because I can foresee the time when, if things go on as they are now, the public will cry out in hunger against the distribution system. Now the new State Food Commission Law grants to the commission the power by which it can accomplish a great deal of good. But I doubt whether its backers and the politicians really desire to use that power. I have the power now, under the old law, to make the experiment in distribution which is necessary, but I cannot get the money."

Last year I asked for \$300,000 as a fund with which to attempt the demonstration, but I could not get it. And do you suppose that if the other side thought the State could not distribute food more cheaply than they do, they would ever hesitate about making it possible for the money for the experiment to be forthcoming? It would be worth \$300,000 to them to have the experiment fail. I believe the thing can be done. And until it is done, until one theory or the other is proved right, no real progress is going to be made."

"I believe the farmer is ready for such an experiment. Give him a fair price for his goods and he will ship them into the city to state representatives, and be glad to do it. But he must have a fair price. What is the reason why so many young men leave the farms and go into factories and into city business? Is the young man likely to stay on the farm when he can make more in a factory working eight hours a day than he could on the farm working 16? Fair prices to the producer are absolutely essential, because the incentive to production must not be lost. How many people on farms, next year, will make a special effort to produce, say potatoes,

as they did this year, if they are convinced that distribution next year will be what it was this, and that therefore they will not get fair prices? "Then consider the milk situation. The milk combine in this city is very powerful. The Towner bill in the last Legislature would have made it possible to distribute milk at a reduction of 2 or 3 cents, but the bill was never allowed to come out of committee. The politicians held it back."

"I certainly hope that the power granted the new state commission will be used. We need to eliminate the middleman. We need a demonstration to prove that we can eliminate him and save money for the consumer while at the same time doing full justice to the producer. Somebody with full power to act should make the experiment. Once and for all we should find out whether it can be done. The people want to know, and they ought to be tired of talk about it by now. They want action, but that action must be sincere and sustained, and not a mere handful of dust to obscure from the people the real condition of affairs."

## CHEMISTS PLEDGE UNTIRING ZEAL TO GOVERNMENT

Dr. C. H. Herty Says That High Explosives Must Increase Faster Than Our Man Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In opening the third National Exposition of Chemical Industries here Monday the good faith and untiring zeal of American chemists on behalf of their Government was pledged. Thousands of chemists from all parts of the country were in attendance.

Dr. C. H. Herty, chairman of the exposition advisory committee of the American Chemical Society in a speech opening the exposition emphasized the imperative need of high-powered ammunition at the front, contending that such action is necessary to win the war.

"Our men should be protected," said Dr. Herty, "and every possible pound of high explosives that this country can produce should be manufactured and transported to the European battlefields. Trench warfare has met its master in high explosives. The terrible sacrifice of life can be lessened by the curtain of artillery fire. There is no time to lose. High explosives must increase faster than our man power."

## NEGROES IN THE LABOR UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Let us open all unions to the Negro," says the Chicago Labor News, in commenting on a report of the East St. Louis race riots in which discrimination of unions against the Negro was criticized. The labor paper admits that "many of the unions have discriminated shamefully against the Negro." It adds, "And we condemn them heartily for so doing." The News continues, "It is ridiculous to say that the I. W. W. is the only labor organization that welcomes the Negro. In the United Mine Workers alone, at the present time, there are more Negroes than the I. W. W. has had all told in its ranks since it was founded. And this takes no account of the thousands of Negroes in scores of other trade unions. The Asphalt Pavers Union of Chicago, one of the best in the city, is composed entirely of Negroes. So is local No. 208 of the musicians. And of the Chicago Flat Janitors Union, which ranks high among the most powerful and militant organizations in this country, fully 25 per cent of the 7,000 members are colored. Various other similar examples could be cited."

## OKLAHOMA MAY GET TRAINING CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma may get one of the two army training camps to be located by the War Department in the Southwest. The city recently received an inquiry from army officials if it could furnish a 250,000-acre tract which would be suitable for army training purposes. The Chamber of Commerce replied that it would furnish such a site. It is understood here that two tracts of land, each from 15 to 20 miles square, will be bought by the Government. One will be used for heavy artillery practice grounds and the other for machine gun work.

## TEMPERANCE FORCES WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MEADVILLE, Pa.—The Hon. Thomas J. Prather, president judge of Crawford County, received 53 per cent of the total vote cast at the primaries recently, and his name will be the only one appearing on the ballot at the November election. Judge Prather, two years ago, refused all liquor licenses in the county, and his election is a victory for the temperance forces. In Warren County two associate judges, running on the no-license ticket, were elected.

## DINNER TO DIPLOMATISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirteen countries will be represented at the banquet to be tendered the diplomatic representatives of America's allies at the Hotel Astor as a leading feature of the Southern Commercial Congress, Oct. 15-17. Ambassador Jusserand will speak for the allied diplomatists, and among the other speakers will be Prof. W. H. Taft, former President of the United States.

## BOSTON MARKET RECEIPTS LIGHT REPORTS BUREAU

With Exception of Ripe Tomatoes and Apples, Prices Range About as Monday

Following very heavy trading in the Boston markets yesterday, the receipts today were light with a dull market, according to the bureau of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. A bulletin from the bureau says:

"With the possible exception of ripe tomatoes and apples, prices ranged about the same as yesterday. No. 1 apples sold on an average from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel for the red varieties of fall apples. A few fancy pack brought more. There was a wide range in price of tomatoes, the No. 1 grade bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.25 with a few fancy pack bringing higher prices."

Lettuce was very scarce on the market this morning, and for the most part the quality was rather poor. The prevailing price was from 75 cents to \$1. Corn is rather poor in quality, but is bringing good prices, with highest prices reported at \$1.50 for the white and \$1.75 for the yellow per box.

Farmers reporting 144. Loads 147. Farmers prices collected by the bureau of markets and retail prices of the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration:

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers: Apples, No. 1, 1.68 lb (32 qts), \$1.50@2; retail 1.00@1.50; beans, green, 97 lb (32 qts), \$1.50@2.50; retail 1.00 qt; beans, wax, 22 lb (32 qts), \$2@2.50; retail 1.00 qt; beans, shell, 168 lb (32 qts), \$1.75@2; retail 1.00 qt; beets, bunch, 48 boxes (18 bunches), 50¢@60¢; retail 5¢ bunch; beets, cut, 74 lb, 85¢@1; retail 4¢ lb; cabbage, white, 761 lbs (85-90 lbs), 75¢@80¢; retail 2¢ lb; carrots, bunch, 86 boxes (24 bunches), 60¢@75¢; carrots, cut, 196 lb, \$1.50@1.65; retail 5¢ lb.

Corn, white, 853 bxs (5 doz), \$1@1.50; retail, 35¢ and 40¢ doz; corn, yellow, 238 bxs (5 doz), \$1@1.75; lettuce, 248 bxs (18 heads), 75¢@1.15; retail, 9¢ head; onions, 146 lb, \$1.85@2; retail 5¢ lb; peppers, 96 lb, \$2@2.75; retail, 10¢ doz; radishes, 35 bxs, 40¢@50¢; retail, 2¢ bunch; squash, turban, 221 bbs, \$1.50@1.75; retail, 3¢ lb; squash, marrow, 32 bbs, \$1.25@1.50; retail, 3¢ lb; tomatoes, ripe, 1690 lb, \$1.50@2.25; retail, 8¢ lb; tomatoes, green, 1723 lb, 50¢@75¢; retail, 30¢ peck.

Cauliflower, 195 boxes, \$1.75; retail, 25¢@40¢ head; celery, 365 doz, \$1.25@1.40; retail, 15 bunch; egg plant, 71 boxes, \$1.50@2; retail, 20¢ each; greens, 142 lb, 25¢@50¢; parsnips, cut, 69 lb, \$2@2.50; retail, 20¢ bu; 25¢@35¢; retail, 2 oz 5¢; romaine, 46 bu, 50¢@60¢; spinach, 609 bu, 50¢@75¢; retail, 30¢ pk; Swiss chard, 50 bu, 30¢@40¢.

Turnips, 32 bu, 75¢; retail, 3¢ lb; leeks, 38 doz, 40¢@50¢; retail, 6¢ bunch; grapes, wild, 93 bu, \$2@2.50; pears, 80 bu, \$1.25@1.50; chicory and escarole, 132 bu, 35¢@40¢; peaches, 73 baskets, \$1.25@1.50; kale, 49 bu, 30¢@40¢; pumpkins, 21 boxes, \$1.00; potatoes, 260 bu, \$1.50.

There are also small amounts of cucumbers, 55¢@50¢; summer squash, 40¢@50¢; Italian squash, 50¢@1.25; broche, 50¢@1; leeks, 40¢@50¢; pickled onions, 44¢@45¢; oyster plant, \$1; red cabbage, \$1; crab apples, \$2@2.25; kohi rabi, 50¢; elderberries, \$2, and mint, 40¢@50¢ doz.

## CORN DRYING METHODS ARE BULLETIN TOPIC

Methods of drying corn are given in a recent bulletin from the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst, Mass., where officials urge that housewives dry corn for winter use instead of attempting to can it as they claim it takes professional apparatus to can corn efficiently. It says:

"Within the next few weeks the sweet corn in thousands of gardens will be maturing. Not all of it will be eaten, some of the surplus will be canned and some will be allowed to ripen."

"The inexperienced canner will find some difficulty in canning corn. Even the veteran canners often have serious losses. This loss can in a large measure be avoided by drying at least a part of the surplus. Those who are accustomed to eating good dried corn will agree with us when we say it is superior to canned corn. Also it is more nutritious because in canning the corn should be young and tender, while for drying it is best if taken just as it passes from the milk to the dough stage, or just when it has passed its prime for roasting ears. It is therefore more nearly mature and consequently possesses more food value."

"The corn is prepared for drying by husking, followed by a blanching of five to ten minutes or it may be cooked the same as if preparing for the table. After dipping into cold water the corn is cut from the cob in thin slices, making at least three slices to the depth of the kernel. To insure getting all corn the cob should be scraped with the back of a knife. Do not cut off the ends of the kernels and then scrape out the pulps of the kernels as is often recommended. This method will give a sticky, gummy mass which is more difficult to dry than when the kernels are cut in thin slices."

"The actual drying may be done in any one of many ways. Corn will dry in about three to four days if spread on clean cloth in the sun. A piazza roof or shed roof sloping to the south makes an excellent drying place. Lacking these, a temporary platform may be made, using boxes or stakes for supports. When exposed in this way it should be protected by a covering of netting. When thoroughly dry

the corn will be hard and will rattle. "As a matter of insurance against insects corn dried in the sun should be placed in pans and put into the oven where it is stirred occasionally, being careful not to heat enough to burn. If a thermometer is at hand have an oven temperature of about 150-160 degrees F. and leave the corn in until thoroughly heated, 10 to 15 minutes."

"When cooled sufficiently it may be stored in paper bags, cans or other similar containers and should be stored in a dry place."

"If for any reason it is desired to hasten drying the kitchen range oven may be used as an evaporator. If the corn is placed in shallow pans or in a fine-meshed screen frame and set in a slow oven it may be dried in a few hours."

## RATES REVISED ON PERUVIAN ROAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Detailed tariffs of the Central Railroad of Peru, recently issued at Lima, are given in a report of the United States Commerce Department. The road, which is the most important in the country, connects the port of Callao with the city of Lima and with the rich copper and silver mines which are located far in the interior at high elevations in the Andes. It is administered by the Peruvian Corporation in accordance with a debt cancellation contract. When the Peruvian Corporation assumed operation under this contract in 1890, an agreement was made for a continuance of rates fixed in 1875, with the stipulation that the classification of merchandise should be made with a view to fostering the mining and agricultural industries served by the road. On the main stem of the line from Callao to Oroya, there were three classifications of merchandise. As traffic developed, the Central Railroad found it advisable to grant a number of reductions for specified products. These were made voluntarily and not at the instance of the Government, which, made no objection, since the revision was downward. In August, 1902, a branch was constructed from Tiello, on the main line of the Central Railroad, at an elevation of more than 15,600 feet, to Morococha. This line, which is only about nine miles long, was constructed by a private corporation, but was later taken over by the Central Railroad. The concession for this line provided for four classes of rates.

In 1908 a line 77 miles long, extending from Aroya to Huanayo, was completed, largely by the Central Railroad of Peru. The operation of this line was later taken over by the Central Railroad under a contract that provided for freight traffic with six classifications.

The rates on the entire system, except for traffic moving only from Callao to Lima or from Lima to Ancón, are now uniform; and instead of three systems of tariffs there is only one system, providing for 10 classifications of merchandise.

## HARVESTING BEANS METHODS DESCRIBED

Methods of harvesting beans are explained in a recent communication from Earl Jones, professor at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. He says:

"Beans are harvested just before they begin to shell. In dry weather a few of the pods and leaves may still be green, but in wet weather most of the leaves should have dropped off so that the beans will cure as quickly as possible."

"Harvesting may be done by hand or with a bean harvester. With a bean harvester, two rows are thrown together. A man with a pitchfork should follow the harvester and place the beans in small piles, shaking out whatever dirt or stones the harvester may have gathered. A side delivery hay rake is sometimes used to put four rows in one pile. Common dump rakes are not so satisfactory."

"If some of the leaves are still green, the beans may be allowed to lie on the field for a few hours before pulling. The piles should be built high and rather small at the bottom to insure quicker curing. Beans should be left in the pile for a week or two until they are sufficiently dry. It is considered a good indication that the beans are ready for storing in the barn when pressing with the thumb leaves but a slight impression on the bean."

"When the beans are thoroughly dry they should be stored in a barn to await threshing. They should not be tightly packed in the mow. They may be left until the farmer is ready to thresh them by hand or by machinery."

## CORNELL SQUAD OUT FOR PRACTICE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Twenty-nine candidates for Cornell's football team this fall reported for the first practice of the season Monday. Captain-elect F. P. Shiverick, who has received a commission in the United States Army, was absent. Van Horn and Hoffman were the only two varsity men on hand.

Twenty candidates reported to Coach Moakley for the cross-country team.

## MIDDLEBURY WILL HAVE STRONG TEAM

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—At present it looks as if Middlebury College would this year be represented by an even stronger football team than the championship eleven of last year. Among the veterans who have reported are Captain Bower, Captain Anderson, Myrick, C. Parker, Doufel, Whitney and Duke. There are a number of fine players in the freshman class.

## FEDERAL COAL MINES URGED

Many Consumers, Dissatisfied Over Present Conditions, Say Public-Owned Fields Is Only Solution of Problem

Public ownership of the coal fields as a means of permanent relief from conditions of the past and as a guarantee of an adequate supply of coal at reasonable prices—is the proposal that again and again appears with increasing emphasis from public men and many consumers as they become more and more insistent upon some governmental action that will break the alleged monopolistic control of the industry.

They point out that there is hardly any competition at the mines on hard coal, upon which New England depends for its domestic heating; that the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania are in the control of a few companies who it is charged practically form one great combination. Soft coal has more nearly competitive ownership, owing to the great areas in which it is found, but to the ordinary user of even this fuel there has seemed to be cooperation of producers or dealers to make and to maintain high prices. Where retail prices of coal will be fixed by Fuel Administrator Garfield remains to be seen. The announcement has gone forth from Washington that "for the purpose of determining on a proper basis for retail dealers, local committees will be organized throughout the country. Each committee will investigate and report upon the local situation and advise concerning the regulations to be established. When the price is fixed, the local committee will be asked to 'superintend its enforcement.' The fuel administrator is said to be preparing a plan of apportionment which will secure to domestic consumers their fair share of the supply, at fair prices. Coal is to be distributed throughout the country, by means of an elaborate staff of local coal administrators, according to the needs of each community. The railroads are to be required to carry the coal where it is needed and every means will be taken to prevent the hoarding of coal."

There is not a little criticism of the fixing of prices at the mines so high, for hard coal, that some operating companies have been able to raise instead of lowering prices. Some who have studied the coal question say these prices are double what they should be. The men in the coal business say the mine prices are fair and are on the basis of many recommendations by commissions that have studied the conditions of mining. Nevertheless, the ordinary consumer remembers when stove and egg hard coal sold for \$6.50 a ton in Boston. What the consumer is looking for is a lower retail price now, and he looks toward government ownership as apparently the only sure means of obtaining relief. "Even though something may be done by the efforts of Fuel Administrator Garfield," he says, "the results will be only temporary, for the Food and Fuel Control Act is only a war-time measure. Isn't it time for the Government to take over permanently the coal mines and run them for the benefit of the people?"

Toward obtaining lower retail prices on anthracite for the coming winter, a league of coal consumers has been formed in Boston, to buy and distribute coal on the cooperative plan. Whether this will be successful remains to be seen, but, however the experiment may result, the consumer says it will not affect prices at the mines, nor the transportation question, nor favoritism in shipments for railroad profits. The last-named condition is especially grievous in the eyes of New England consumers because the supply to this section of the country has been largely cut off in the last six months.

Railroad lines reaching the anthracite mines control the mines, they say, and coal has been shipped to where they choose to send it. A similar condition has existed in the soft-coal market. In the past, New England has received most of its coal by water, and nowadays vessels are hard to get and rates are three to four times as high for water-carriage of coal as they were before the war.

"What will insure a sufficient supply of coal, at fair prices, to the average consumer?" was asked of a business man of Boston prominent in discussions of the coal question. "Nothing but complete government ownership—ownership of the mines and control of the mining, selling, transporting and distributing of coal," he said.

This man, like many others, does not express his conviction in mere exasperation over the high prices of coal. When such men come to discussion of reasons they say they have been thinking a long time before coming to this conclusion. Another man, who holds a public office of much importance, says that he believes "that public ownership of all public necessities must come, and the sooner the better. We have laws now to punish conspiracy to maintain high prices, but you can't prove the conspiracy and high prices in themselves are not criminal. I'm for public ownership, but I'm not saying so publicly yet."

Naturally, the dealers in coal do not share this sentiment. One dealer of prominence, however, is frank to admit that public regulation of the coal business in all its stages would be a good thing for the public. Also, he says, it would be good for the dealers, for many of them are hard-pressed at times to make both ends meet, under present conditions. Fixed expenses, this dealer says, are large, and eat up the profits made at certain times. These expenses, he argues, could be

reduced by legalizing combination between the dealers, and regulating prices by means of a commission. The regulation part of his scheme, of course, is now being attempted by the national Government, through the power given by the Food and Fuel Control Act, but only as a war-time measure.

There are some who are conversant with the coal question who have little hope of benefit to the ultimate consumer of coal through regulation under this act, since the power to fix prices at the mines, under the first application of it, has resulted in prices so high that some operators have been able to increase rather than diminish their prices. There are others who say that regulation of public utilities has been tried long enough to show that usually it is the corporation, not the public, that does the regulating.

## NORTHEASTERN COLLEGE OPENING

Northeastern College, Boston Y. M. C. A., opened for the year last evening with an enrollment which, in spite of enlistments in the United States service, will prove as great as that of last year. The law school showed a freshman class which was one of the three largest in the history of the school and a total registration much larger than normal.

The school of commerce and finance reported several classes somewhat depleted by enlistments but an entering class so large that it made up all the deficiencies. The evening school of engineering was crowded to capacity. The cooperative school of engineering showed a normal freshman class but a heavy shrinkage in the upper classes. The school of liberal arts showed an enrollment nearly normal. The school of automobile engineering showed an enrollment nearly double last year's.

## STUDY OF GERMAN TO BE CURTAILED

CLEVELAND, O.—Study of the German language has been eliminated from the lower grades at University School and French has been put in its place, it was announced, when the school opened for the fall semester of its twenty-eighth year, says the Plain Dealer.

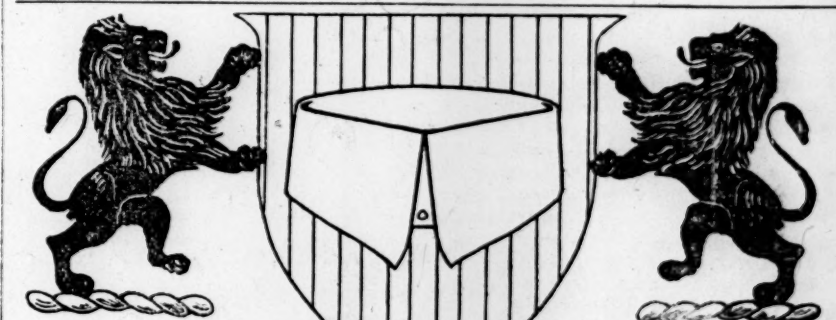
In the upper grades students who have studied German will be permitted to continue the subject, but emphasis will be placed on French.

## RECRUITS GET CLUBS INSTEAD OF RIFLES

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth's drafted soldiers who left for Camp Dodge last week, will be armed with clubs, instead of rifles, when assigned to guard duty. This announcement, says the Herald, was made by Gen. E. H. Plummer, in command of the cantonment at Camp Dodge, who said that rifles will not be issued to the new men until they have been instructed in the use and operation of the weapon.

## MANY SCHOOLS UNHEATED

Complaints are being received at school headquarters because of lack of heat in school buildings. A number of the schools are still unheated with coal and in others janitors have received orders not to start fires. Children in the Dearborn, Dillaway and Roger Wolcott buildings were sent home yesterday. It was stated at headquarters that coal was being delivered at schoolhouses with all possible speed.



# JACK TAR

The new Lion Collar for Fall and Winter

On Sale To-Day

The slightly rolling points are distinctive—the oval buttonhole is exclusive in

**Lion Collars**  
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA  
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.



## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## MILITARY COMEDY, "BILLETED," AT THE ROYALTY, LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Billeted," comedy in three acts by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood, presented at the Royalty Theater, London, by Messrs. Vedrenne & Eadie on Aug. 21, 1917. The cast:

Captain Rymill.....Dennis Eadie  
Colonel Freedy.....Dawson Milward  
Rev. Ambrose Liptrott.....Lawrence Hanray  
Mr. McFarlane.....George Howard  
Betty Taradine.....Miss Iris Hooey  
Penelope Moon.....Miss Stella Jesse  
Miss Liptrott.....Miss Gertrude Sterroll  
Mrs. Brace.....Miss Blanche Stanley  
Rose.....Miss Katherine Duncombe

LONDON, England.—"Billeted" means good nature like a cheerful friend. One can't help liking it. It makes no pretension at originality, no effort to be super-witty, but just treats its simple story with all naturalness and spontaneity; and gives a charming little comedy as the result. With its "pairs," husband and wife, girl and lover, vicar and sister, and its general situation, the stage might have been "set" for a typical French comedy. But the authors, Miss Tennyson Jesse and Mr. H. M. Harwood, have skillfully kept the essentially English atmosphere throughout, despite domestic situations that invite more complex treatment. As the bill implies, the story is of today, and recent enough for the Defense of the Realm Act to be operating in the small country town of Petworth, in the matter of billeting.

For the colonel, Freedy, and his adjutant, Captain Rymill, Mrs. Betty Taradine's pretty manor house has been chosen as being the largest and most comfortable in the district, for we are told "the military hierarchy are very sensitive about such things." Now Betty is really a married woman living apart from her husband, who left her after an unseemly squabble about money and extravagance, went to the front and has not been heard of for more than two years. She lives a happy life with her girl friend, Penelope Moon, passing off as a widow, till the latter, in an indiscreet moment, lets the whole truth out to the vicar's sister, who, being responsible for the moral examples set the parish, demands the immediate transference of the "billets" to the vicarage. One should state at this point that so far only one intruding officer had been seen.

Not to be done out of the other promised male society, Betty alters a telegram announcing Rymill's arrival to one stating her husband has been killed. This floors the vicar's sister and makes a respectable widow of a questionable wife. Betty plays the "bereaved" one well, but her sham shock becomes real when she finds in the newcomer, Captain Rymill, none other than her husband. And time he returned too, for Betty was in no end of difficulties with the bank and the tradesmen, being overdrawn to the tune of £200; and having tried, in all ignorance, to pay the telephone and lighting bills with worthless checks, has these conveniences cut off at the most urgent moments. But husband and wife keep up their estrangement to the bitter end.

However, under the subtle influence of jealousy—for Rymill thinks the colonel is getting too interested in Betty and Betty thinks her husband is in love with Penelope—husband and wife discover not only that they have never ceased to love each other, but that the terrible recriminations which had torn them apart were absolutely without foundation. The colonel having meanwhile decided that Penelope was the only girl for him, the curtain falls on a happy quartet in no way disconcerted by the electric light being suddenly cut off on account of the unpaid bill.

Miss Iris Hooey loves to play a part with a "temper," and in Betty she has every opportunity of indulging her restless, often undecided, characteristics; but she makes her women invariably interesting and attractive, full of sunshine and shiver, such as appeal to the mature lover of the Denims. Eadie impersonations. There was an excellent example of the latter in Captain Rymill, which Mr. Eadie plays with his usual quiet, patrician semi-cynical manner, and he looks very solidly in khaki. So does Mr. Dawson Milward, who made the colonel a perfect little study of the rather old-fashioned gallant, but diffident type. Miss Stella Jesse gave a frank and breezy account of Penelope, looking particularly fresh and youthful in her woman-on-the-land costume. One of the best conceptions in the parts both of authors and actor was that of the vicar by Mr. Lawrence Hanray, whose notion of the little minister—who has quite a classical, but none the less serious affection for Betty—is subtle and pathetic in the extreme. Miss Gertrude Sterroll, as his mischief-making sister, was also a capital study.

"Billeted" has been staged in the United States by Margaret Anglin under the new name of "Lonely Soldiers." She acted it to pleased audiences last week in Pittsburgh, Pa.

## LONDON NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has written a truly warlike "Dedication" to his new play, "The Pacificists," which is due at the St. James on Sept. 4. Mr. Jones is more than usually represented at the front and elsewhere. One son and three sons-in-law are fighting somewhere in France, and his youngest son is at Sandhurst eagerly waiting his turn. One son-in-law, the well-known actor, Leslie Faber, has gained the Military Cross and has been recommended for another distinction. He gave up a splendid position in America two

years ago to go out and do his bit, and has been through the thick of it. Another son-in-law, Maj. Irving Albery, son of Lady Wyndham, fought, says the Stage, first in Egypt and then in France. He has also been recommended for distinction. H. A. Jones' eldest son was in the last big push, and his youngest daughter's husband is British Commissioner for Indemnities at Athens.

It is to be regretted that the musical version of Pinero's famous farce comedy, "The Magistrate," due at the Adelphi on Sept. 8, is to be renamed "The Boy." The old title was good enough, surely, and much more comically dignified. The change no doubt is made to avoid confusion in future reference to the play and the musical version. It has been noticed all along how carefully "musical version" has been preserved in all references to the piece. It presages something novel in musical comedies.

It is said that Mr. Fred Thompson, the adapter of "The Magistrate," is busy in yet another musical version of a Pinero play—one, in fact, associated with Edward Terry. One might guess "Sweet Lavender," which ran at Terry's Theater from March, 1888, to January, 1890. Edward Terry's Dick Phenyl will never be forgotten by those who saw it. Of course, in "Chancery" and "The Times" were also seen at Terry's, but somehow one feels that the rumor applies to "Sweet Lavender."

At Manchester on Aug. 27 Mr. Arthur Aldin will produce at the Gaiety Dorothy Brandon's new play entitled "Wild Heather." Miss Edyth Goodall (Margaret Taylor of "Within the Law" fame) will play the principal part—that of a daughter of a distinguished, but absent-minded professor who makes an impossible marriage. Mr. Lyn Harding plays the hero—a transport hero—thus keeping up the Lancashire school tradition of selecting heroes outside the drawing room, so to speak.

Sept. 19 has been chosen for the production of "The Off Chance" by R. C. Carton at the Queens.

## "SCRAP OF PAPER" SEEN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"The Scrap of Paper," a melodrama in three acts, by Owen Davis and Arthur Somers Roche, presenting Robert Hilliard and produced by H. Woods at the Criterion Theater, New York City, evening of Sept. 17, 1917. The cast:

Robert Hilliard.....Russ Whytal  
Daniel Claidson.....David Glassford  
Martin Masterman.....Robert Hilliard  
Terrance Greenham.....Robert Strane  
Higgins.....Edwin Holland  
Dixon Grant.....H. Dudley Hawley  
Miss Small.....Ruth Donnelly  
"Handsome Harry" Mander.....Edward Ellis  
Kirby Rowland.....Carroll McComas  
Tom Hanrahan.....Frederick Hand  
Jessie Sigmund.....Holla Reed  
Miss Small.....Ruth Donnelly  
Henry.....J. Fred Holloway  
Nelson.....Harold Hartill  
Laurel Masterman.....Margalo Gilmore

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By a production heralded as melodrama by Owen Davis, an audience expects to be startled into interest with the rise of the first curtain. That part of the audience at "The Scrap of Paper" that had read the story as it appeared in a weekly magazine, knew that the punch was there. They waited. Until Robert Hilliard entered, the characters might as well have been marionettes and the lines spoken back stage. Then the actors seemed convinced that something of tremendous significance was happening, but this conviction did not reach the audience.

Interest was aroused only with the entrance of a "crook" played by Edward Ellis. He discarded the shopworn rascal of penetrating eye and uncanny agility, and gave instead a thoroughly human character that endowed the play with some semblance of possibility. It is regrettable that the author did not have Mr. Ellis' desire to transcend the usual "crook" play.

The scrap of paper involved is an agreement between three captains of industry to gain control of the resources of the nation: A gust of wind carries the documentary evidence of their scheming out of the window and down to the street, where it is picked up by a "crook" who sees its money-making possibilities. Detectives corner him so he slips the paper in another man's coat pocket. This man, too, sees only the monetary value of the paper, but his fiancée sees how she can use it to force higher wages and lower prices from the capitalists involved. The search for the paper finally leads to a star reporter, who sees the scrap of paper only as a scoop for his sheet. The chase is dramatic but never exciting. The illusion of danger is never carefully enough fostered to give the audience even a mild thrill.

The story deserved better treatment from the adapter. In the original tale the situations were handled so cleverly that they seemed plausible, but in the play the dialogue is stilted and broad.

Mr. Hilliard is to be commended for allowing Mr. Ellis to monopolize the applause for the best part of the evening. His own chance does not come until the last scene and there he ably acquits himself as star.

## WISCONSIN PLAYERS TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Players are to open a three weeks' invitation engagement at the Neighborhood Theater, New York City, Oct. 20, under the direction of Laura Sherry, presenting a repertory of plays written mostly by Wisconsin authors. All of the scenery, costumes and light effects have been prepared in the Wisconsin Players' workshop. This organization is now in its eighth year.



George Arliss as Alexander Hamilton

## "HAMILTON" SHOWS GEORGE ARLISS AS AUTHOR - ACTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Hamilton," a historical play in four acts, by Mary Hamilton and George Arliss, presented by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York City, evening of Sept. 17, 1917. The cast:

Alexander Hamilton.....George Arliss  
Thomas Jefferson.....Carl Anthony  
James Monroe.....Hardee Kirkland  
William E. Giles.....John D. Ravold  
Gen. Philip Schuyler.....George Woodward  
Count Talleyrand.....Guy Fawcett  
James Reynolds.....Pell Trenton  
Zekiah.....James O. Barrow  
Chief Justice John Jay.....Wilson Day  
Colonel Lear.....Harry Maitland  
Citizen.....C. M. Van Clief  
Betty Hamilton.....Mrs. Arliss  
Angelica Church.....Marion Barney  
Mrs. Reynolds.....Jeanne Engels  
Melissa.....Katherine Hayden  
Mrs. Zachery Whalen.....Gillian Scaife

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. Arliss have built their drama around a vulnerable spot in Hamilton's character, not without historical justification. They succeed so well in showing us the real Hamilton, patriotic champion of centralized government, holding that a nation's honor depends upon the payment of the nation's debts, that when his enemies succeed in dragging him from the pedestal upon which public admiration had placed him, we regard the lapse, even though a moral one as merely temporary, and as not affecting the real man himself.

The first act shows the old Exchange Coffee House in Philadelphia, where politicians and hangers-on gather to discuss the molding of a nation following the War of the Revolution. Here Thomas Jefferson addresses Count Talleyrand as "citizen," and abetted by Senator James Monroe and Congressman Giles of Virginia, upholds the doctrine of state's rights. Hamilton is described as a "prime minister" seeking to rob the states of those rights by his plan of centralizing the government. George Washington appears, not as the self-sufficient leader of school histories, but rather as dependent, in a degree, upon the statesmanship of Hamilton. The historical page has been vivified with feeling and skill. Careful stage direction and competent acting have surmounted the difficulties of delineating historical characters, and Clifford Pender's scenery visualizes convincingly the place and time.

Toward the end of the first act the plot against Hamilton is hatched by his enemies. All other means to discredit him have failed. Why not try a woman? Giles of Virginia listens to the serpent. In the next act, Hamilton himself listens. In the third act he is confronted with two courses of action. He may avoid publicity concerning his affair with Mrs. Reynolds by playing into his political enemies' hands. Or he may confess the whole affair, thus apparently spoiling his career and estranging himself from his wife, but saving the honor of his office. With a deal of bombast that is unlike Arliss, Hamilton chooses the latter course. The last act finds him facing ruin, but only until his wife can be persuaded to see why she

should not leave him; and until friends and foes express their admiration for his courage. The story ends with the announcement that Washington himself is on his way to proclaim his confidence in Hamilton the man.

The play appeals because it goes farther toward making historical characters seem real than do most attempts of the kind; and because its story, though obvious enough, is told with a maximum of suspense. Giles is made a detestable villain. Jefferson naturally washes his hands of the plot against Hamilton when the proceedings begin to get discreditable. Monroe is a forcible Virginian who is also not without honor. Count Talleyrand is a likable voluble Frenchman, and General Schuyler is amusing.

It is no easy task to make Jefferson and the rest seem real, but the players entrusted with that task do not slight it. Miss Engels shows a firm grasp of the character of Mrs. Reynolds, who does not mean to be dishonorable, but thinks she has to be. The playwrights have made out a good case for her. Miss Engels makes much of her two scenes. The first is the better of the two, for when she calls on Mrs. Hamilton after the publication of the statesman's confession, she seems to overact.

The Hamilton of Mr. Arliss is an aristocratic patriot, fervently toiling towards a single goal—the stabilizing of the 13 states in a nation unified by a centralized government. Hamilton's modesty does not make him forget his large responsibilities to his nation; and when the time comes for the great decision his character meets the test. Among politicians he is a diplomatist not averse to bargaining the site of the national capital in return for Jefferson's support of his bill for the federalization of the nation's war debts. His friends he receives with jovial back-slapping, his enemies with courteous caution. As a husband he is loving and loyal, and his single lapse makes him the most miserable of men.

This is a rôle designed to give play to those expert talents which make Mr. Arliss a leading stage delineator of historical characters. Often hints of his Disraeli and Paganini can be seen, but this is not surprising when one remembers how great a part of this player's ability is reflected in his individual mannerisms. Yet he always makes these surface traits serve his purposes, and he always keeps within his stage character. Those cutting shafts of sarcasm, metallic comment and sardonic humor which have usually marked his work are succeeded in this play by a kind of bluff heartiness which strikes a new note in his art.

## CANADIAN PLAY TEST

MONTREAL, Que.—Messrs. Edwards & Driscoll, Ltd., lessees and managers of Her Majesty's Theater, Montreal, offer a prize of \$500 and 2½ per cent of the gross receipts for a Canadian play by a Canadian citizen or by a British subject residing in Canada. A consolation prize of \$100 and 2½ per cent of the gross receipts is offered for the second best play. The contest closes May 30, 1918, and the prize-winning play is to be produced at His Majesty's the following autumn.

## BILLIE BURKE IN CLARE KUMMER'S "RESCUING ANGEL"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The Rescuing Angel," the new three-act comedy by Clare Kummer which brings Miss Billie Burke back to the speaking stage after an absence of more than two years, is a delicately tinted bit of fluff, light as thistledown and as innocuous. While there is present in its fabric the element of drama, the chief charm of the play is found in the freshness and scintillating quality of its dialogue.

The scenes of this narrative of domestic entanglements are laid at the suburban home of the Demings and in the suite of George Whitley in the Hotel Galtine, and afford agreeable environment for the introduction of a number of interesting figures—some recognizable as old friends of the audience—who possess to an unusual degree the conversational gifts bestowed upon those whom we describe as "clever." We learn, during the course of a first act that might be accelerated in tempo, that John Calhoun Deming, a lovable old gentleman with no business sagacity, has permitted the greater part of a large fortune to slip out of his control. The most valuable real estate holdings have passed to the ownership of a fabulously rich man by the name of Whitley—George Whitley. Despair settles over the spacious veranda where the Demings spend their pleasantly idle summers.

While gloom hangs in its heaviest pall, Angela Deming—"Angel" to her friends—returns from a three months' trip to Honolulu. Grasping at once the significance of the unaccustomed demeanor of her parents, and appreciating the seriousness of the financial debacle in the lives of all most near and dear to her, the ingenious daughter of the house announces a simple solution of all their difficulties. She will marry Mr. Whitley, or if that doesn't suit, Mr. Slade, another multimillionaire who providentially was aboard the steamer coming home from Hawaii.

Whitley, being honestly in love with the girl, proposes and is promptly accepted. They are secretly married, have the usual tiff, and "Angel," with no less clarity than she displayed in accepting Whitley, accepts the proffered hand, heart and fortune of Mr. Slade. There are, as one might imagine, ensuing complications, which terminate only with the discovery that Mr. Whitley and his wife are in love.

This rather attenuated story is conveyed to the audience entirely by the spoken word and not in the slightest degree by episode, incident or other "action." The lines are never stupid and more often than not sparkle with a keenness of wit that has elicited flattering comment from more than one commentator upon the facility with which Miss Kummer writes such felicitous dialogue. The comedy progresses with cumulative effect, but in approaching its denouement in Act 3 is flagrantly lacking in motivation. There is offered no reason for Angela's immediate revision of feeling and avowal of love for her husband when only a moment before there had been only bitterest condemnation. Drama is subordinated always to the momentary effectiveness of the flashing word.

Miss Burke is a "charming" "Angel," but is called upon to express no further emotion than she has gracefully depicted in the sprightly comedies that have preceded "The Rescuing Angel" theater-going public might become acquainted with one of the most attractive of our younger actresses. The supporting company is admirable. Claude Gillingwater as the senior Deming, Marie Wainwright as Mrs. Deming, Roland Young as Slade and Rhoda Beresford as a cockney chambermaid offer characterizations that give little cause for criticism.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Outstanding among the new plays this week is William Faversham's production of Bernard Shaw's "Misalliance," which opens the new Broadhurst theater Thursday night. John Cort brings "Mother Carey's Chickens" into the Cort tonight. Klaw & Erlanger's "The Riviera Girl" goes on at the New Amsterdam. Oliver Morosco presents "Lombardi Ltd.," by the Hattons, at the Morosco and Oliver D. Bailey produces his own drama, "Branded," at the Fulton. Laurette Taylor begins her season at the Liberty, repeating "Out There." Raymond Hitchcock moves "Hitchy-Koo" from the Liberty to the Forty-fourth street. "Cheating Cheaters" is showing at the Standard.

The public settled the question about "The Pawn." Walker Whiteside's lamentable new vehicle which dabbles in anti-Japanese material, and the piece has left the Fulton after 17 performances. Wilton Lackaye found "The Inner Man" good for 49 times at the Cort, and Frank Craven got 29 performances out of "This Way Out." Winthrop Ames will present "Saturday to Monday," a comedy by William Harburn, at the Bijou Oct. 1. Oct. 2 Daniel Frohman produces "Seven Days Leave," an English war melodrama, at the Majestic in Boston. The Greenwich Village Theater opens next month with "Behind the Watteau," by Robert E. Rogers. "Efficiency," by Perley Poore Sheehan and Robert H. Davis, and Schnitzler's "The Festival of Bacchus," William Faversham will produce Dion Oathrop's "The Old Country," at the Thirty-ninth Street, Oct. 15. Fred Stone has brought out "Jack o' Lantern" in Philadelphia and will bring it to the Globe next month. H.

H. Frazee will resume producing with "Drafted," a drama by James Montgomery.

Arthur Hammerstein has presented "Furs and Frills," a musical piece, on the road. Grace George is preparing to open her repertoire season at the Playhouse. Charles Frohman, Inc., have received a new Barrie play called "Barbara's Wedding." The Selwyns plan three new theaters on West Forty-second Street. Henry Miller will put on Galsworthy's "A Bit o' Love" in November.

Stuart Walker announces a dozen new plays in his Portmanteau Theater repertoire this season. In addition he will produce plays on the regular stage. The dramatization of Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen" will be shown in Chicago early next month and brought to New York later. Besides dramatizing parts of the book of Job and the Songs of Solomon, Mr. Walker has found time during a busy repertoire season at Indianapolis to acquire two new plays by Lord Dunsany, "The Daughter of the Gods" and "Alexander," the latter this author's only long play; "A Night in Avignon," by Cale Young Rice; "Mogu, the Wanderer," by Padraic Colum; "Cesare Borga," by Frank Tuttle; "The Golden Ball," by Alice Brown; Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Sire de Maladroit's Door," and "Admiral Guinea"; "The Son of Isis," by Thomas J. Kelly; "The God Maker," by F. R. Osborn; and an adaptation of Don Marquis' "Hermione" episodes.

The Drama League is cooperating with the Y. M. C. A. in arranging entertainments for the soldiers in camp. The league offers prizes of \$500, \$250 and \$100 for the three best patriotic plays.

## "TOPSY-TURVY" REVUE STAGED IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is nothing specially of the topsy-turvy order about Mr. Ernest C. Roll's new revue, produced on Monday evening, Aug. 20, at the Empire, excepting, perhaps, the first set, in which all the scenery is fitted upside down, and even the opening chorus and a body of policemen make their appearance feet uppermost.

There is little strikingly novel about the show, which goes to prove how hard it must be to bring fresh life into a form of entertainment which surely has nearly run its course. Without any indication of a plot, brightness is the keynote of this latest revue. It has plenty of melodious music, by Herman Darewski, while a really excellent company works hard to deserve success. Dancing takes first place. Miss Ivy Shilling and Mr. Fred A. Leslie coming in for great applause for their new Apache scene, also for their very delightful performance in "Amorenda," which is full of artistic touches and fine dancing.

Then we have that clever little dancer and singer, Miss Unity More, whose Irish jig is a joy. Mr. Robert Hale has many changes of character. Miss Jennie Benson gives splendid help throughout, and sings well, especially a ballad, "Smoke Clouds." Miss Annie Cort makes a hit with a "Somerset" song. If the first act dragged a little, the same cannot be said of the second half of the program, as scene follows scene in rapid variety.

## SOLDIERS' THEATERS ON ITALIAN FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The Italian Supreme Command has arranged that temporary theaters shall be set up behind the Italian front, in the most advanced part of the "zone of repose." Performances will be given once or twice a day in these theaters, for the benefit of the soldiers resting between their periods of service in the trenches. With the object in view the Supreme Command made an application to the Italian Society of Authors, and this body forthwith sent Signor Marco Praga and Signor Tito Ricordi to the war zone. A theatrical military office has been constituted in association with the Secretary for Civil Affairs, and near to the Supreme Command, to which officers who have had experience in theatrical matters have been summoned.

The Society of Authors has undertaken to provide an uninterrupted supply of artists and programs for the forthcoming performances, and has appealed to the most well-known actors and actresses for their support. Enthusiastic answers were received in reply, by the society, and the artists will take it in turns to play in these theaters for the benefit of the Italian soldiers.

Among those who will go with the first expedition are Eleonora Duse, Tina di Lorenzo, Ernesto Novelli, Armando Falconi, De Santis, Biondi, Maledica, Castagna, the singer, Christiani, and others. The second party will include Emma Gramatica, Zacconi, Piperno, Carini, Dondini, Almiranti, Baghetti, Fregoli, Pol Zago, Musco and Petrolini. The performances will include little comedies, monologues, songs, and ballads, and will be of a light and cheerful character, the intention being to provide the soldiers with entertainments which shall be interesting, amusing, and enjoyable. Three theaters have already been constructed, and another three will soon be ready. The institution of the soldiers' theaters, as they are called, has been hailed with great satisfaction by the troops, and the first performances are said to be eagerly anticipated.

## SHAKESPEARE IS ACTOR'S COLLEGE, SAYS MR. MANTELL

"Shakespeare's plays hold the stage because they are good entertainment when adequately presented, and because actors like to appear in them. If the public in larger numbers would only get over the notion that Shakespeare is too abstruse for them to enjoy, the few managers who keep on giving the poet's plays would have to add strong encouragement to their own faith in the value of what they are doing. More prosperous Shakespearean seasons would make it possible to offer higher salaries to young men who now (unless they have vision and ambition) seek the big pay awaiting them in musical comedy and motion pictures," said Robert B. Mantell, the Shakespearean actor, in the course of a talk at his Boston hotel with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The stage needs Shakespeare's plays for the actor's sake because in the works of no other English author, in my opinion, is it possible to gain such an all-around development in the art of the theater," continued Mr. Mantell. Shakespeare was a true romanticist in that he created an atmosphere of his own in every drama he composed. Adequate presentation of the poet's plays means that the actors must evoke this romantic atmosphere, exercise their imaginations. Again, they will find that merely speaking Shakespeare's lines clearly and loudly will leave the audience cold, for beside imaginative warmth, there must be mental force behind every word spoken; and this force comes only from an understanding of the thought behind every speech. Many times I have been compelled to ask players who thought they were 'reading their lines' very well if they knew the meaning of the words they were speaking. They had betrayed themselves by their false emphasis. If an actor understands the words he is speaking, and thinks the thoughts of which the words are merely the symbols, he will inevitably speak each line with the correct emphasis. The keynotes of acting Shakespeare are humanity and simplicity. Great art is simple. It is easy to seem intricate; all you have to do is to fail to be clear, fail to know exactly what you are doing.

"Thus the acting of Shakespeare develops the actor's faculties, not merely his means of expression but his character. It is one's own character, after all, that the actor expresses, in terms of the temperament of the role he happens to be playing. So the richer the actor's own humanity and experience, the finer will be his service in representing the characters in the poet's plays. And the more faithful he is to the ideal of telling the poet's story clearly in terms of thinking and emotion that are consistent with the character he is playing, the greater will be the actor's success as an artist. He may not appear at once to be as effective as a showy performer who attacks a play as simply a mosaic of 'points,' but in the long run the actor who serves the dramatist will be esteemed above the actor who makes the dramatist serve him.

"Besides coming in contact with more beauty and truth than may be found in any other English writer's plays, the actor of Shakespeare does his bit as conservator of the English language in a time when colloquialisms threaten to abolish the art of conversation. The short-cut, ready-made wit called slang almost dominates the lighter plays of today. The result is mental inertia. The auditor of a Shakespeare play is kept alert by hearing, not the 500-word vocabulary characteristic of lazy thinking, but the 15,000-word vocabulary of one of the richest-textured thinkers of all time. And every word can carry its meaning clearly and easily to the schoolboy as well as to the saint in the audience if the actor understands every speech and thinks each thought the dramatist intended him to. For my part every performance of 'King Lear' is a first night to me. In 'Hamlet' I find the ideas come to me as thoughts rather than merely as remembered words; and though I have played the rôle thousands of times in the past 30 years it is new each time."

Mr. Mantell particularly deprecates the popular characterization of Shakespeare's plays as "highbrow." Only his instinctive courtesy, probably, prevents him from asking people who bring a book of the play to the theater whether he is reading the lines correctly. He chuckles over the memory of a youthful experience while playing a small part in an English provincial company. "Macbeth" was the bill, put on with scant rehearsal at Rochdale, Lancashire. One of the comedians while surveying the audience through a peep hole in the curtain saw a noted college professor sitting in a box with a large volume open on his knee.

"We knew if he followed our ill-conceived speeches in his book we should never be able to get respectably through the evening in the face of his scholarly contempt," said Mr. Mantell. "So our manager most respectfully asked the professor to let us take his copy of the play, our prompt book having been 'misaid.' The professor was most kind. Back of the curtain the company gleefully joined hands around the book and did a war dance before starting the performance. The professor beamed on us all through the evening, feeling (and rightly too) that he had contributed something to the success of the performance."

## NEW MEMPHIS (TENN.) THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Construction of a large vaudeville house, as another link to the Loew circuit, will be started here shortly. The cost, it is said, will be \$500,000.



## MAIN AIM TO BE WAR EFFICIENCY

State Troops Will Be Kept Together When Possible, Says Secretary Baker, But Military Necessity Must Govern

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The consolidation of national guard units under the reorganization plans of the army will be governed by military necessity, although wherever it is possible the troops from each state will be kept together, says Secretary Baker. This policy was announced on Monday in connection with protests, particularly from members of the Missouri delegation in Congress, against the consolidation of Missouri and Kansas troops in one regiment.

Mr. Baker said that several similar protests had been received. He added that in each case the papers had been forwarded to the commander of the division to which the troops involved were assigned with instructions to observe the wishes of the state representatives as far as possible, but always with the understanding that military efficiency was the primary object to be served. In no case, it was indicated, will a change be made in the plans of the divisional commanders except where that efficiency will not be impaired.

There are some guard regiments with years of traditions behind them and special efforts will be made to preserve these organizations. They will be used as the framework for expansion, it was indicated, newer regiments which are merged into them, losing their identity. The Richmond Light Infantry Blues battalion is regarded as an example in this category, Mr. Baker explained.

Commenting on the work done by the railroads in connection with the mobilization, Mr. Baker said figures now available show that since early in August, when large troop movements began, the railroads have transported 502,000 soldiers to various points without any serious disarrangement of their regular passenger schedules, and at the same time have absorbed an enormous additional freight traffic brought on by war conditions.

"This strikingly illustrates," he added, "the patriotic cooperation of American railroads with the Government and also the tremendous capacity of American railroads."

## NEW YORK PRIMARY VOTE RECOUNT BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A recount of the Republican primary vote asked for by Mayor Mitchell when his opponent, William M. Bennett, failed to seek one after threatening to do so, began today. Meanwhile the official Brooklyn count has reduced the Mayor's lead over Bennett from 535 to 392.

## MANTELL IN 'MACBETH' AT SHUBERT THEATER

Robert Mantell in Shakespeare's "Macbeth" evening of Sept. 24, 1917, at the Shubert Theater under the management of William A. Brady. The cast: Macbeth, Mr. Mantell; First Witch, Genevieve Reynolds; Second Witch, Marion Evans; Third Witch, John Wray; Duncan, Albert Barrett; Banquo, John Burke; Malcolm, Guy Lindsey; Lennox, John Alexander; A sergeant, George Westlake; Ross, Albert Barrett; Angus, John Burke; Seyton, E. Alan Cooper; Fleance, Virginia Bronson; A porter, John Wray; Macduff, Frank Leiber; A gentleman, Ida Lawrence; Lady Macbeth, Genevieve Hamper.

Mr. Mantell began his final week at the Shubert Theater last evening before a crowded house, a heartening reward of his satisfactory performances of Shakespeare. To the following he has developed by previous visits to Boston there has evidently been added a large new group of playgoers who have discovered for themselves that Mr. Mantell's productions are steadily intelligent, and are always interesting because one of his chief concerns is to see that the action never drags.

Every scene goes forward under Mr. Mantell's management with its due pace. Mr. Mantell's handling of the soliloquies gives the right illusion of thinking aloud. He, and Miss Hamper with him, achieved an admirable effect of adventure (the illusion of the first time, William Gillette calls it). The drama, as it were, is built bit by bit out of the decisions of Macbeth and his lady, and Mr. Mantell and Miss Hamper showed how each stroke made under the impulse of ambition undermined by just so much the characters of the King and Queen. Especially they sounded the humanity of their roles, winning the right effect of pity for the King's and Queen's suffering as well as contempt for their enormous selfishness.

Miss Hamper is an unusually young Lady Macbeth, and gives a careful performance, full of poise and not a little power, with abundant promise of maintaining her artistic growth of the past five years. She was at her best in the banquet scene, a scene in which Mr. Mantell distinguished himself for his emotional discretion.

Mr. Leiber's Macduff was a good foil in its forceful objectivity, and Messrs. Lindsey and Wray also did outstanding work.

This evening and Saturday matinee "Richelleu" will be the bill. "Macbeth" will be repeated Saturday night; "Hamlet" Wednesday matinee and Friday night; "Merchant of Venice" Wednesday night; "Louis XI" Thursday night.

## HARVARD SHOWS LARGE DECREASE IN REGISTRATION

Freshman Class Shows the Least Falling Off With Class of Probably Five Hundred

Authorities at Harvard University estimate that, due to the war, the total enrollment at the university this year will represent a decrease of 2000 from normal. Although the official figures of registration day yesterday are not yet prepared, it is believed that in the college alone the loss of students will be 1000, and that in the other departments the decrease will be at least 800.

The freshman class shows the least falling off, the registration for the first day indicating a total of 500 in this class. It is the three upper classes that have experienced the greatest decreases. The seniors number about 200, or less than half of normal enrollment. Graduate schools are the least affected.

Military and naval courses are expected to be full this year, for it has been given out that undergraduates are expected to enroll in one or the other courses, special arrangements having been made so that studies will conform to the requirements of these courses. The various courses start Wednesday morning, when study assignments will be made and the initial lectures delivered.

Among faculty changes in effect this year are the retirement of Prof. Barrett Wendell as professor emeritus of the department of English, and the absence of Prof. Frank W. Taussig of the department of economics, who is in Washington as head of the Federal Tariff Commission. Prof. R. M. Yerkes has resigned to go to the University of Wisconsin. Prof. William A. Neilson goes to Northampton to become president of Smith College, and Prof. Kuno Francke, head of the German department, has retired. Other faculty men engaged in duty outside of Cambridge are Prof. A. N. Holcombe, Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge, Dr. Julius Klein and Dr. B. A. G. Fuller.

The absence of Prof. W. C. Schofield has resulted in the withdrawal from the curriculum this year of the three Scandinavian courses. The Egyptology department has been omitted because of the absence of Prof. G. A. Reisner.

Prof. Byron S. Hurlbut, former dean of Harvard, will conduct courses in the English department.

The big freshman welcome will be given tonight at Phillips Brooks House. Dean LeBaron R. Briggs will preside, and the speakers will be Lowell, Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner of New York, Lieutenant Morize of the French military mission and John Gallishaw.

## MOTION PICTURES

"Kidnaped," from Robert Louis Stevenson's tale, is a new Conquest picture. Goldwyn is to distribute a British picture, Hall Caine's "The Manxman." Miss Pauline Frederick is to appear in "Mrs. Dane's Defense," a recent version of Henry Arthur Jones' drama. Miss Geraldine Farrar has finished her Aztec play for Artcraft and has started on a second picture. Elliott Dexter is to be Miss Elsie Ferguson's leading man in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing," which has been adapted from Mary S. Watts' novel. Miss Julia Sanderson's first picture, "The Runaway," has been released. Charlotte's skating skill is to be displayed in a picture.

## BOSTON NOTES

Ruth Chatterton in "Come Out of the Kitchen," a comedy by J. E. Thomas, at the Hollis, and Jane Cowell in "Lilac Time," a military romance by herself and Miss Jane Murfin, at the Park Square Theater, are new offerings in Boston next Monday evening. Next Tuesday evening Daniel Frohman will offer "Seven Days' Leave," an English melodrama, at the Majestic Theater for the first time in the United States.

## DRAFTED MEN TO BE CARED FOR

Boston City Council Favors Retention of Positions and Mayor Will Seek Legislation Like That for Volunteers

Boston's municipal government placed itself on record yesterday as proposing to deal with the men taken into military service through selective draft just as it has done with those who volunteered their services. The council passed an order yesterday afternoon "as being in favor of the retention of city and county employees who enlisted, or are called into the United States military or naval service, in the positions vacated by them at the time of enlistment or call by selective draft."

Mayor Curley at once announced that he would have the law department draw up a bill to be presented to the Legislature empowering him to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies thus preserving for the city and county employees absent in their country's service their civil service status.

It is felt at City Hall that the action of the Council, followed by the announcement of the Mayor of his intention to ask for remedial legislation in behalf of men called to the colors, will be followed by action which will eventually place all such men upon the same financial basis as regards their compensation from the city as those who volunteered for service.

City employees who volunteered for service in the army or navy have been benefited under a special act of the Legislature under the provisions of which the city pays them the difference between their military compensation and the amount they had been receiving from the city of Boston. There is, as yet, no provision for men called by selective draft to the colors. It is expected at City Hall that Mayor Curley will ask the Legislature for law allowing him to provide for the men called through the selective draft law as the law allows him to compensate the volunteers.

The Mayor's orders providing for the expenditure of \$100,000 of the income from the George F. Packman fund in improvements to the Fenway Common, Franklin Park and Riverway were introduced and referred. The orders are for roadways of permanent construction in the Fenway, shrubbery and trees for Riverway from Simmons College to Franklin Park, granite sidewalks along Boylston Street next the Common and on Charles Street Mall, and improvements in buildings and water supply system of Franklin Park.

Council again opposed the Mayor's plan to restore the Broadway, South Boston, bridge through the expenditure of about \$50,000 when it declined to approve the transfer of \$7045, the unexpended balance of the original appropriation for the bridge, and \$40,000 from the \$200,000 appropriation for purchase of the Police Headquarters Building in Pemberton Square, the latter plan having been abandoned.

The bridge is closed to traffic by street cars now. The council opposes the way the Mayor wants to pay for the work, but it believes the restoration of the bridge should be made. The Mayor has asked for permission to borrow the money, but the Council insists the work be paid for from money got from taxation.

A legislative act granting increase in salary to justices of the Municipal Court was accepted by the Council, the pay of the chief justice thereby being increased from \$5500 to \$6500, and that of the associates from \$5000 to \$6000.

## LECTURE COURSES IN THE SCHOOLS

Special training for teachers in Boston's new intermediate schools has been provided in a group of lecture courses which opened at the Normal Schoolhouse yesterday afternoon. This group is one of a group of four promotional and improvement courses that have been arranged for Boston teachers for the present school year. The training course for intermediate schools are open to teachers of intermediate classes, first-year classes in day high schools and of lower classes in the Latin schools. The courses include French and Spanish by Miss Marie A. Solano; mathematics, William L. Vosburgh; commercial subjects, William L. Anderson; history, community civics, William H. M. Pierce; general science, Joseph R. Lunt; geography, Leonard O. Packard; English, Oscar C. Gallagher.

Promotional examination courses will be given at the English High Schoolhouse from Oct. 1 to March 18. The courses offered are nature study, Joseph R. Lunt; methods of teaching geography in lower grades, Miss Sarah A. Lyons; drawing, department of manual arts.

Designed primarily for teachers of the kindergarten and the first three grades who have not yet passed their first promotional examination is a course to be given by Miss Mary C. Mellyn, assistant superintendent and formerly director of training and practice, on the "basis of the primary school practice." This will be given at the Abraham Lincoln Schoolhouse on Tuesdays.

Improvement courses open to all teachers are: Education, Prof. A. O. Norton; teaching and elementary supervision, Prof. H. W. Holmes; European background of American history, Prof. C. C. Haskins of Boston University.

Miss Laura Fisher. Details of the course will be announced later. The course is in pursuance of a policy of the schools to effect a closer connection between the kindergarten and primary grades.

## NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPHERS FIRM IN STRIKE

Canadian Company Employees Leave Work When Finding for Increase Is Not Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the refusal of the Great North Western Telegraph Company to accept the award of the Board of Conciliation which has been in session for a considerable time past investigating the dispute between the company and its employees, a strike was declared on Monday morning. The strike will affect between 500 and 600 operators, linemen and "ticker" girls.

The dispute was over a question of increase of wages; and the majority report made by Judge Gunn of Ottawa, chairman of the board, and David Campbell of Winnipeg, who represented the men, declared for increases of from 10 to 15 per cent. The company's representative, Mr. F. H. Markey of Montreal, put in a minority report against the increases. Surprise is expressed at the refusal of the company to accept the finding of the board of conciliation.

In his letter refusing to accept the majority report, G. D. Perry, general manager of the company, said that acquiescence in the finding of the board would result in an additional expense to the company of \$100,000 per annum, which would practically put the company out of business. He pointed out that the annual profit for the past 10 years had been less than the amount mentioned.

Judge Gunn, the chairman of the board, is very scathing in his remarks concerning the company. He says, "The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company has fought a stubborn fight and is a poor loser. Another of his remarks was to the effect that 'The G. N. W. have the faculty of getting more work for less pay out of their employees than many other Canadian companies.'"

While the judge considered the men were justified in their demands, he expressed the opinion that they would find it difficult to hold out against the company. On the other hand, the men professed to believe that the strike would be over in 48 hours; but added that they were in the position to carry it on for six months, if necessary.

## BETTER PARADE CONTROL PLANNED

Better control of processions and parades in public streets of the city of Boston will be given the police, it is believed in City Hall, by an amendment to the street traffic regulations just made by the Board of Street Commissioners. A procession or parade of any character, hereafter, in excess of 200 persons, can only be held after a permit has been obtained therefor. For several years the traffic regulations contained the following provision, being a part of Section 1, Article 10:

"No procession or parade, accompanied by music, containing 200 or more persons (excepting the forces of the Commonwealth and the police and fire departments) shall occupy or march on any public street of the city except in accordance with a permit issued by the Board of Street Commissioners."

This rule has been amended by the street commissioners by striking out the words "accompanied by music." With the rule as it was, in no regulations by law covering the matter otherwise, any body of men or women, in any number, could march in the streets without a permit or without notice to the public authorities providing they were not accompanied by music. The rule as amended permits them to do so now, up to the number of 200.

The authority for making this regulation, as well as all other street traffic regulations, is given to the Board of Street Commissioners by chapter 447 of the acts of 1908. In an opinion given to the board by Judge Joseph J. Corbett, when he was corporation counsel in the matter of regulating parades he stated:

"The term 'street traffic' as used in this act is to be construed broadly and means travel of persons and vehicles in the streets of the city."

## EVENING SCHOOL REGISTRATION

Registration for Boston Evening schools, which opened last night for the year, was excellent. While total returns have not been received, it is supposed that the numbers will be lower this year than for some time past, owing to war conditions. In addition to the lack of immigration and the army draft, is the industrial situation which is making heavy demands on labor for night work and overtime work. Still another effect of industrial prosperity is to make the worker indifferent to improving his ability. It is so easy to get work he sees no necessity of preparing himself to do better work.

## LIQUOR VIOLATION CHARGED

TAUNTON, Mass.—Isadore Pilgrin of this city was arrested today by United States Deputy Marshal John Backus on a charge of transporting intoxicating liquor from Providence, R. I., to Taunton in violation of the so-called "bone-dry" act which prohibits shipments of liquor by interstate methods into a no-license community. Pilgrin was taken to New Bedford for arraignment before United States Commissioner Goodspeed.

## SUFFRAGE CAUSE WINS A VICTORY

House of Representatives Votes for Special Committee to Represent Cause—White House Picketing Question Put Aside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a vote of 181 to 107, the House decided, late on Monday, in favor of the creation of a special committee on woman suffrage. The committee will be appointed this week. It is predicted that Miss Jeanette Rankin, although a Republican, will be named chairman of the committee to be created as a result of the House action.

The resolution to create a committee on woman suffrage was reported by the Committee on Rules and chamberlain, Miss Rankin, and Representatives Baker, Mondell, Keating, Taylor of Colorado, French, and Hayden of Arizona. Supporting the resolution submitted by the Rules Committee were the delegations from the suffrage states, where there are now more than 8,000,000 women who will vote in the next presidential election.

Heretofore the question of suffrage has been under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee, of which Representative Webb of North Carolina is chairman. Representative Garrett of Tennessee voted with the minority of the committee, and used his efforts to prevent the resolution reported by the majority from being accepted by the House.

In the discussion of the proposed resolution the question of White House picketing was interjected, but exponents of the resolution argued that suffrage should not be denied the women of the country because of the irresponsible acts of a few women.

The question of the creation of a special House committee on woman suffrage has been before the Rules Committee for some time, and it was only after the House had concluded all necessary war legislation that suffrage advocates were able to get their plan through the House.

Chairman Pott, after quoting from statements of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary and active presidents of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has been urging the committee to pass the measure through the special session of Congress, concluded his speech by saying:

"I am willing to rest the case on the statement of these distinguished women. A word to the wise is sufficient. This, Mr. Speaker, is a question that will not down. We have already in this body the first woman representative in the American Congress. She will not be the last. There will be others who will be elected to seats in this body. It seems to me the time has come to respond to this nationwide demand, and give these women the committee they seem to me to be entitled to."

To the new committee on woman suffrage will now be transferred the federal woman suffrage amendment, which has for months been lying unreported in the Judiciary Committee. Suffragists have for years been asking the House to establish the special committee, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association has made this step a special object of its federal amendment campaign during the special session of Congress.

This organization expects now to be able to bring the federal amendment itself to a vote in the House early in the next session.

## Suffrage Opposed

Elihu Root Says Subject Should Be Dropped at This Time

UTICA, N. Y.—Speaking before the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage here, Elihu Root spoke emphatically against the cause of woman suffrage. He said in part: "It is unfortunate that this subject should be thrust upon us now at a time when all who care for their country require all their energy and strength and enthusiasm for the service of their country in the peril that confronts it. I think it unfortunate that we should be compelled to turn aside from our efforts toward making our country victorious over that cruel, brutal and arrogant enemy which does not hesitate to murder women and children and which seeks to destroy the liberties of the world, in order to have controversy over the question of woman suffrage."

"But the subject is thrust upon us. It cannot be allowed to go by default and these ladies, who are not seeking a place in politics, who love their homes and have high ideas of womanhood, have buckled on the armor of discussion and are determined that the question shall not go by default."

"I am opposed to the granting of suffrage to women. I formed an unfavorable opinion of the project many years ago and time, far from changing my opinion, has but confirmed it. I am opposed to it because I think it would be bad for the Government of the country, for the state and bad for women."

## CONSERVATION FAIR

A conservation fair for the purpose of encouraging gardening and conserving of food will be held at Norumbega Park, Saturday, from 12 m. to 10 p. m., under the auspices of the Au-

burndale Woman's Club aided by the cooperation of the Newton Federated Clubs and the Public Safety Committee. The products of the Newton school gardens will be on exhibition and also canned products and prepared foods. Miss E. Holbrow of the Middlesex Farm Bureau will deliver two lectures in the afternoon followed by an entertainment and sports. All proceeds will be donated to the War Relief work.

## WAR LIBRARY WORK PUSHED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Throughout State Efforts Are Put Forth to Secure Its Share of \$1,000,000 Fund for Books

"War library week" made a good start in Massachusetts yesterday. In the windows of stores and public buildings were posters or more elaborate displays appealing to the public for subscriptions toward providing "a million dollars for a million books for a million men." At the theaters brief speeches were made in behalf of the cause, which provoked applause. A mass meeting was held on Boston Common in the afternoon, at which Mayor Curley and William F. Kenney, chairman of the Boston Library War Council made addresses. The public found reminders of the campaign to provide books for the soldiers in almost every block of Boston.

Today Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the department of the northeast, Commandant Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard and Chaplain Arthur W. Stone, also of the navy yard, will speak in behalf of the appeal for subscriptions, at 1 p. m., from the army and navy tent on the Common. The brief speaking at the theaters—four-minute talks between the acts—will continue throughout the week. At some places of amusement contributions will be solicited and the public will be reminded, in many ways, of the need of money for the work.

Probably the most attractive and "catchy" of all the appeals made yesterday were the window displays in the big Boston department stores. Khaki-clad figures in front of book stands or seated comfortably with a book in hand drew crowds of spectators on the sidewalks. Merchants are cooperating generously in the movement; several large stores are maintaining booths where subscriptions are received. Women's organizations are taking an active part, under the direction of Mrs. Stanley Clemens and Miss Eleanor M. Colleton.

Governor McCall and Mayor Curley have issued proclamations calling attention to the war library fund campaign and asking citizens to respond favorably to it. The School Board has instructed the superintendent to urge all school children to participate in the work of raising the fund. Boston's share in the fund is \$50,000, and Mayor Curley predicts that "Boston will not be found wanting in generosity and will contribute more than her allotted portion."

Several teams of workers for the fund have been organized. William A. Gaston, of the National Shawmut Bank, heads the team of bank presidents. Daniel N. Handy is at the head of a team of insurance men. Bank officers and clerks also are working under the direction of Edward Kittridge of the Old Colony Trust Company.

## Rhode Island Library Work

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Workers for the \$15,000 fund for camp libraries, this city's share of the \$30,000 being raised in the State, reported \$2782 as contributed during the first day of the campaign, with more teams to hear from. Herbert O. Brigham, state director, said last night that full reports would not be available for a few days. In addition to the teams of men, there are several women's organizations helping. Besides aiding in the collection of money for the fund, workers in this city are collecting volumes from private sources. Already 650 volumes have been contributed.

## FRANKLIN UNION OPENS

With a record registration of more than 2000 students the Franklin Union opened its tenth season last night. The heaviest enrollment is in the classes in military sketching, motorboat engineering, ship drafting, auto engines and navigation. Among the instructors who have been added to the teaching staff this term are Capt. Herman T. Parker, Frederick H. Hunter, Irving H. Cowdrey and John McElroy.

## THE Soldier's Idle Hours

May be made productive for himself and the service if profitably employed.

## A Million Dollars

Will build Libraries at every Training Camp. ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE TO GIVE

In Boston make checks payable to William A. Gaston, Treasurer. Outside of Boston, leave money at Public Library or any bank.

JAMES D. HENDERSON, Campaign Director.

## CONSERVATION A BLOW TO ENEMY

Dr. Wilbur Sees Significance in Determination of Pro-Germans to Hinder the Plans of American Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"That our enemies on the other side of the fence are fighting our plan, is one of the best recommendations that plan can have, and to me the most significant sign as to the value of food-pledge week is the fact that the pro-Germans here have recognized its importance and are fighting it hard."

This statement was made by Dr. R. L. Wilbur, president of Stanford University and head of the Food Conservation division of the United States Food Administration, while discussing the antagonism of the Prussian propagandist to the coming campaign to line up the American people in the interests of food conservation.

Evidences of his statement, Dr. Wilbur declares, are brought to light daily from all parts of the country, and in the most subtle ways. "If you sign the pledge card, your home will be invaded later and the goods you have canned will be taken away." "It is a trick of the Government, whose officials will requisition all your preserves." Among the Negro people of the South the propagandists have been circulating a rumor that the intention is to take food away from the Negroes and give it to the whites. Even the pro-German baker employee has been charged with doing his bit for the Kaiser by burning the bread in his charge.

Dr. Wilbur believes that attacks like these can be easily overcome, once a group of fighting American women line up and insist on food conservation. This they will do by enlisting in the Food Administration during the week of Oct. 21. "Their chief significance," he concludes, "is to show that the pro-German propagandists realize, as well as we do, that a huge American 'food conservation army' will be the biggest thing in American history, and will test whether or not a democratic people can organize themselves sufficiently to prove their form of Government worth fighting for."

## SAN FRANCISCO MAY BUY STREET RAILWAY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Officials of the United Railroads, a street car property here, have presented to Mayor James Rolph Jr. a plan for the immediate purchase of the property by the city of San Francisco.

The plan has been evolved by a committee of bankers named to handle the financial organization of the road. It has been presented to a conference of civic, financial and labor interests, and has been unanimously approved. Details of the plan, however, have not been made public.

So far, it is learned, the plans call for the leasing of the property by the city with the stipulation that a certain percentage of the receipts shall be applied to definite purchase. The action follows closely upon the arrival here of Mason B. Starring of New York, president of the United Railroad Investment Company and spokesman for the interests owning the line.

## LAKE SEAMEN VOTE TO STRIKE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Lake Seamen's Union, numbering 10,000 members, has voted to strike. The mail vote closed at midnight. The ballots will not be officially counted before Thursday, but Victor Olander, secretary of the union, declared that the vote was practically unanimous in favor of the strike.

"Our demand is the extension of the 'Atlanta agreement' to the Great Lakes in the manner recommended by the Washington conference Aug. 1, which was approved by the Government," said Mr. Olander. "We believe the Great Lakes should be used in training men for merchant ships which play in the war zone. This was the purpose of the Washington conference. Under existing conditions young men on the Great Lakes are not given the opportunity to become able seamen. As a result, thousands quit the boats annually."

If the men walk out, freight traffic on the Great Lakes would be practically paralyzed.



## DISCIPLINE IS BULLETIN TOPIC

Major-General Hodges Urges  
Creation of Democratic Feel-  
ing Among Officers and Men  
of the New National Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—In line with the efforts being made to create and maintain a democratic feeling among the officers and men of the new national army, Maj.-Gen. Harry P. Hodges, commander of the New England cantonment here, today issued a bulletin to his troops, quoting the words of Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., before the West Point cadets in 1879: "The discipline which makes the soldiers of a free country reliable in battle is not to be gained by harsh or tyrannical treatment."

"On the contrary," continues the quotation which was read by every one of the 20,000 odd men here, "such treatment is far more likely to destroy than to make an army. It is possible to impart instructions and to give commands in such manner and in such tone of voice as to inspire in the soldiers no feeling but an intense respect which is due to officers cannot fail to inspire in them regard for himself."

The men of "Boston's own" regiment today began to receive their uniforms, and by Wednesday will look more like real soldiers than they did when they arrived here in civilians' clothes. The drill grounds for the Boston men are not yet ready, but work is progressing on them. In the meantime the men have to drill in their regimental streets.

Thirty new buildings are under construction here, including barracks, Y. M. C. A., library, etc. Stables must be built for 10,000 horses, to be used for the field artillery, depot brigade and the officers. Quarters also will be erected for the officers from other allied armies who are to instruct the recruits in modern warfare. By Nov. 15 it is expected all construction work will be finished.

Capt. C. A. Coolidge, formerly a star Harvard football end, has been appointed athletic officer of the depot brigade, which is the "home" of many Western and Central Massachusetts men. He will coach eight teams in the brigade and arrange games with infantry and artillery teams. The battalion funds will supply the uniforms, and the Y. M. C. A. will furnish the footballs.

A large force of clerks is working on the compilation of skilled labor and professions represented in the new division. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the organization as now planned will be transferred from one command to another, as best fitted. Each statistical card shows a man's profession and his activities during the past nine years.

Special attention is being paid lawyers, teachers, machinists, dynamo experts, gas engine repair men, wireless operators, stenographers, students, surveyors, graduate engineers and watchmakers, all of which professions are being carefully indexed for special needs.

Two officers from each regiment have been detailed to report daily to Lieut.-Col. E. K. Massee, judge-advocate, to receive instruction in military court duties.

Work on the remount depot has been completed, and Capt. William Littaur has taken charge. The first of the horses will arrive within a few days, and they will continue to come until there are 8000 horses and mules. Three hundred enlisted men of the quartermaster corps will arrive shortly to start the depot. Cavalry, artillery and heavy traction horses and wheel, lead and pack mules have been assembled and are ready for shipment here.

The depot covers an area of 300 acres, and has eight corrals with two shelters each. There are also two observation corrals, eight stables, sheds and barracks for men, mess houses, and several miscellaneous structures. The depot is located on the road from Ayer to Groton, and it will be operated as a distinct unit from the cantonment.

Maj. Reginald Barlow has begun the school of the bayonet for 200 second lieutenants, one from each infantry company. He is a veteran of the British Army, and has seen service in Canada, South Africa, and in other places.

Boston boys spent yesterday in long hikes and drills, and some of them were made acquainted with the pick and shovel and put to work on the roads. In the three hundred and thirty artillery about 10 men were chosen to go into headquarters company to receive a little more advanced training than that given other men with a view to making them non-commissioned officers.

On Friday the Springfield and Westfield Rotary clubs, headed by Mayor Frank B. Stacey of Springfield and Mayor P. G. Holmes of Westfield, will visit the cantonment. The party will number about 200, and will come by automobile, paying a visit to the depot brigade, where the Worcester and Springfield boys are assigned. Each one will be presented with a gift, and the visitors will pay their respect to Major-General Hodges.

### Fund for 101st Engineers

The fund for the one hundred and first engineer regiment, the first corps of cadets, which was started on Monday, has reached the sum of \$1266, and yesterday several substantial contributions were received. The fund has the recommendation of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, and the money will be used to supply little luxuries for the men who go overseas. The treasurer of the fund is A. J. Rowan, 115 Devonshire Street.

The fund now being realized for

the three hundred and first regiment, composed of men from Greater Boston, is in charge of Mrs. Mary L. Murdoch, 142 Berkeley Street, and it is hoped to raise \$8000 which will be expended in making a comfortable home for the men while they are in training. The total amount subscribed up to last night was \$3854, with other donations promised.

### Boston as Supplies Depot

John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, and the Quartermaster General's Department in Washington, D. C., are in conference with a view of making greater use of the port of Boston as a depot for military supplies.

A survey of the facilities here, with data regarding shipping arrangements at Commonwealth Pier and available sites for warehouses is being prepared, and will be submitted to the Government for its consideration.

### Enlisting Continues Active

Instructions came yesterday to Northeastern Headquarters to enlist from now on, second, third, and fourth year students in dental and medical schools, even though they have been called for examination in the draft. They will be allowed to resume studies until there is need of their services.

The Naval Recruiting Station yesterday sent 24 men to the naval reserve to become cooks, bakers, and butchers on transports. For the regular service seven men were taken, and a call was issued for machinists, carpenters, waiters, cooks, wireless electricians, bakers, firemen, and men without training for seamen and firemen.

Only one man passed among the applicants for Marine Corps service, being an ex-Marine, William J. Kelley of Danbury, Conn., who finished his first enlistment less than a month ago.

The Army Recruiting Station forwarded several men to the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Banks, and others to Camp Syracuse and Fort Slocum.

### Preliminary Training Praised

Frank X. Perron of Fall River, Mass., who has been appointed secretary to the commanding officer of the three hundred and second infantry at Camp Devens, Ayer, has written a letter to state guard headquarters acknowledging the value of the preliminary military training offered drafted men by that organization.

The letter was addressed to Maj. William B. Squires of the Fall River battalion of the state guard, who first proposed that officers of the guard offer their services to Massachusetts men eligible for the selected army.

An exceptional offer has been made to the selected men through Capt. Frank F. Tripp, D company, tenth regiment, M. S. G., who in addition to free drills, if they show proper interest and attend regularly, will receive a leather-bound copy of the "Infantry Drill Regulations."

Captain Tripp and other state guard officers quartered at the East Army are anxious that Boston men enter upon this course of instruction and receive its advantages.

### Rhode Island to Send Quota

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Official orders from Provost Marshal General Crowder directing that the Rhode Island quota of 40 per cent of Rhode Island's quota be sent to the Ayer (Mass.) cantonment have been received by Governor Beekman, and Adj.-Gen. Charles W. Abbott Jr. has ordered all the state selection boards to prepare for sending this next contribution to the national army.

The forthcoming increment will consist of 884 men drawn in their order of liability to service, and they will leave this city on the date designated at 9:50 a. m. in a special train.

Governor Beekman said yesterday that no special leave-taking would take place, but that the selected men would be provided with lunches to eat while en route for Camp Devens.

### State Guard Uniform

Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames, head of the state guard, says there will be no change in the uniforms of the state guardsmen, and that the uniform of this organization is distinctive, and does not resemble those worn by federal soldiers.

"That order published yesterday is six weeks old," he said. "Previous to that time we secured the approval of Adjutant-General McCain at Washington for the use of the uniform designed for state guardsmen. Later there will be a white triangle on the sleeve of the coat inside which will be the upper part of the state seal in blue with the letters 'M. S. G.' in white."

### Commissions Available

Announcement is made by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety that commissions for one major, five captains, nine first lieutenants and seven second lieutenants in the twentieth regiment of engineers are immediately available for New England men, provided that they qualify within the next few days.

This regiment expects to go overseas to cut lumber for various uses, such as telephone poles, railroad ties, stakes for trench retaining walls and other purposes, and the chief qualifications desired are a broad familiarity with lumbering operations in the field and the executive ability to handle men engaged in these operations. These officers will have regular army pay, and the quota must be filled before Sept. 27.

### Recruits at Camp Bartlett

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—With the arrival of the 200 recruits sent from Camp Devens, the one hundred and third and the one hundred and fourth regiments were filled up, and the overplus was sent to the eighth infantry. Before noon all the men were equipped, and after dinner they were taken in hand by non-commissioned officers and drilled in squads for two or three hours.

It is expected that Maj. Harry B.

Campbell will be sent to his new post as battalion commander of the one hundred and fourth regiment. All the officers of the one hundred and third regiment have been selected, and are working to bring the regiment up to a high standard of efficiency.

### Ballooning in Demand

Lieut. Lester Watson, aeronautical department officer at northeastern headquarters on Huntington Avenue, was notified this morning to receive no more applications for non-fliers, such as supply officers, disbursing officers, and adjutants, as such men will be taken from the reserve officers' training camps, and from the regular army.

Ballooning is especially in demand, the age limit having been raised in order to further the supply of candidates. Candidates for plane work who failed to pass examinations in the equilibrium test can be re-examined and may qualify as balloonists.

"The work of balloonists in war is not properly estimated," says Lieutenant Watson, and as about 500 men, or 35 per cent, failed in the equilibrium test, Lieutenant Watson is in hopes some of these will try for balloonist commissions, the pay of which is \$100 per month during the training period, with quarters and food allowance.

Upon completing their training, balloonists will be commissioned as lieutenants and be ordered to active duty, the base pay of a first lieutenant being \$2000 annually, with additional bonus while serving abroad.

### NEVADA SHALE BED TO PRODUCE OIL

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Greater in value in Nevada than all the gold and silver ever produced, and the billion production is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000,000, are the untouched but workable deposits of shale, from which petroleum may be extracted successfully, says a Reno special to the Union.

Dr. David T. Day, consulting chemist in Washington for the Geological Survey and a noted authority, makes this estimate. Here are estimates made by Dr. Day:

Four times as much oil is to be gotten from shale in Nevada, California and Colorado as was ever obtained from the flowing wells of California, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania.

Nevada's shale is of a better quality than that of Scotland and Wales.

Shale in Nevada is a virgin resource. It has been made workable by A. G. Crane of Winnemucca, who was recently pardoned from the Nevada State Prison on the recommendation of Dr. Day, because of his discovery of a process to reduce the rock. Construction of a plant costing \$25,000 on Crane's property near Winnemucca, where there are large shale deposits, would more than pay for itself in the first year, in the opinion of Dr. Day.

### WEST COAST SHIPS LUMBER CARGOES

PORTLAND, Ore.—While little has been said during the last six months of foreign shipments out of Portland for military expediency, now, that ships leaving here in the last few months are either well under way or in their foreign port, the fact is disclosed that August, 1917, broke all monthly records since October, 1915, for shipments of lumber to foreign countries, says the Oregonian.

In August nearly 10,000,000 feet, valued at more than \$282,842, left Portland for foreign ports. This represents shipments from Portland and not from Lower Columbia ports. In October, 1915, shipments totaled 9,816,053 feet left Portland for foreign ports.

The fact that the movement of offshore vessels during the summer has been kept secret, has caused these figures to be withheld until now.

Coastwise movement of lumber has been heavy during the last eight months. This period was July, when 45,545,000 feet moved from Portland.

The total lumber shipments for foreign ports in the last eight months totaled 38,720,990 feet, carrying a value of \$714,925, or nearly three times the amount and value of the foreign shipments locally during all of 1916.

The showing in August was especially high, owing to the fact that considerable spruce moved. This spruce was valued at \$105 a thousand feet, while ordinary lumber is valued at about \$14 a thousand feet.

### NEW DOMINICAN COMMERCE CHAMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A chamber of commerce, agriculture, and industry has recently been organized in Santiago de los Caballeros, the trade center and largest city of the northern half of the Dominican Republic. Its object is to promote the development of commerce, agriculture and industry not only in the city and Province of Santiago but in the entire Republic, says Commerce Reports. The new chamber is established in temporary offices, and a site has been purchased in a central location for a imposing and commodious concrete building as a permanent headquarters. The chamber has a membership of 410. It publishes a semi-weekly bulletin, and is preparing a special edition of the bulletin in English, for a wide circulation in English-speaking countries, particularly the United States. A permanent exhibition of the industrial and agricultural products of the Dominican Republic has been planned.

### PRIVATE'S DISCHARGE SOUGHT

Carl A. Blackington of Waterville, Me., a private in Company E, heavy field artillery at Westfield, Mass., was brought into the United States District Court in Boston today on habeas corpus proceedings instituted to obtain his discharge on the ground of unlawful and fraudulent enlistment.

It is claimed that Blackington was physically incapacitated to serve as a soldier and that his height was 5 feet 3 inches, although Dr. John C. Towne of Waterville, the recruiting officer, had certified that his height was 5 feet 4 1/4 inches. Blackington was a witness before Judge Morton, being represented by Harvey D. Eaton of Waterville. The Government was represented by Assistant District Attorney Leo Rogers and by Maj. J. Bowers of the army. Judge Morton took the case under advisement.

### SOCIALISTS "TRY" DESERTING MEMBER

PORTLAND, Ore.—Victor J. McConne, formerly State secretary of the Socialist Party in Oregon, who resigned because he believed the Socialist Party as now constituted was inimical to socialism as a principle, and an aid to the enemy, was formally and riotously read out of the party at a meeting of the state executive committee, says the Oregonian. He was expelled on a charge of "party treason."

Mr. McConne's letter of resignation was read at the meeting. It provoked indignation among the members of the executive committee, and after a period of confusion in which everybody had a "say," it was decided to put Mr. McConne on trial. The trial included Mr. McConne's pleading "guilty to party treason," which he accompaniedly did to "please the executive committee." Mr. McConne was asked to plead guilty to party treason and treason to the best interests of humanity in this war. The reference to "best interests of humanity" provoked long and loud laughter at the gathering, which apparently was divided in sentiment.

### WOODSMEN ENLIST TO GO OVERSEAS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—More American woodsmen are needed in France. This is the statement given out by Alfred Gaskill, State Forester, who has just been appointed listing officer for New Jersey in the campaign being launched to recruit the Twentieth Engineers (Forest) of the United States Army, says a Trenton (N. J.) dispatch to the Public Ledger. Already one regiment of woodsmen and foresters has been recruited and will soon be in the forests of France.

"The kind of men the Government wants," said Mr. Gaskill, "are picked lumbermen, foresters and experienced sawmill men and woodsmen. The hackers, axmen, men who know how to skin and handle logs, millwrights, mill sawyers, mill hands and lumbermen of all kinds will be needed. The men must be white, between 18 and 40, and without dependents. Drafted men not already summoned for examination are eligible. Enlistments are for the period of the war. Fifty per cent of the commissioned officers will be practical lumbermen and sawmill operators, while noncommissioned officers will be chosen from the ranks. The men will be armed and uniformed and will receive regular army pay, with 19 per cent extra for service overseas."

### UTAH COAL MEN DENY HOARDING

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A number of business men from southern Idaho were reported as having complained to Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, that Utah operators are refusing to sell their coal at \$2 per ton, the price set by the Government, says the News. Dr. Garfield is also asked to fix the retail price of Utah and Wyoming coals in Idaho, immediately. Boise people are complaining, in particular, that dealers in that city are asking \$9 per ton for coal. Operating companies here deny they are refusing to sell at the government price, and say the trouble is entirely with Idaho retailers.

The situation here shows, as for some time past, shortage of cars, largely because hundreds have been shipped to the North and West with coal. The railroad companies, it is said, appear to be taking their time about returning them. In the meantime, the mines can operate only on part time, and Salt Lake City dealers say they have only enough coal on hand to fill current orders.

### NO MORE REWARDS FOR DESERTERS TAKEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a result of two convictions of self-styled detectives on charges of holding sailors on leave and collecting rewards by surrendering them as deserters, it was announced here today that the Navy Department had abandoned payment of such rewards to private detective agencies.

Harvey A. Reed, a former policeman, and James E. Eaton were sentenced to five years and five days in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for taking sailors on leave to their office and holding them over the time limit.

### FREIGHT ON SALMON HIGH

PORTLAND, Ore.—Transatlantic freight rates on salmon have risen, says a Vancouver dispatch to the Oregonian, from the before-the-war figure of about \$3.60 per ton to \$60 a ton, with prospects of a further increase. Despite this fact, arrangements have been in progress for the shipment during the winter of not less than 200,000 cases of salmon.

### YOM KIPPUR OBSERVANCES

Services in connection with Yom Kippur will begin this evening in the synagogues, temples and other places of Jewish worship. Men in the service who are unable to get home will have services at their stations. The observances follow the New Year ceremonies and for 24 hours thousands of worshippers will abstain from food and drink.

## BRITISH PUSH RECRUIT DRIVE

Following Great Rally at Arena in Boston Half Platoons of Famous Black Watch Regiment Visit Other Cities Today

After receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the people of Boston at the Arena Monday night at the biggest recruiting rally held in the city during the war, the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada are today continuing their campaign for British and Canadian Army recruits, visits being paid to Haverhill and Lynn, where the program calls for more rallies to summon men to the national colors of Great Britain.

Accompanied by the pipe band, which created great interest in the streets of Boston on Monday evening, where the "kilts" marched, a half platoon, comprising about 60 men from the recruiting detachment of the famous "Black Watch" regiment, left the North Station this morning for Haverhill, to return later in the day.

In the meantime, another half platoon of the Highlanders, accompanied by their brass band, march from the Hotel Commonwealth to the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common for a noonday rally. More parades are scheduled in the afternoon and evening, and also in the evening a half platoon, headed by the pipers, is scheduled to go to Lynn.

An enthusiastic rally under the auspices of the mission was held this noon on the Common, and several recruits were obtained. The rally followed a short parade about the principal business streets in which the Royal Highlanders participated, and the speakers were Lieutenant Chevalier Corp. Frank Street, Sergt. John FitzGerald, Sergt. Gilbert H. McLeod, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Williams, who had charge of the details of the meeting, and Ignatius McNulty. Preparedness was the general theme, and the speeches were liberally applauded. Music was a prominent feature, and there was a large crowd in attendance.

A bayonet drill and other exemplifications of small arms will be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock on the Common, and will be conducted by the famous Black Watch soldiers, some of whom saw service in France and who are expert in rifle. At 8:30 o'clock tonight another rally will be held at the Parkman band stand on the Common, and each of these events will be attended by the troops and the band. Another rally will be held tonight at Scollay Square.

Tomorrow all details of the Royal Highlander regiment go to Worcester for parades and rallies planned in that city. They leave North Station at 9:15 a. m. and on arriving at Worcester divide into two detachments. Both detachments will start out from City Hall soon after 11 a. m., one attending rallies at Crompton-Knowles and Whittall's Mills, the other at Lincoln Square and Parady Street, returning to City Hall for speeches at 1:15 p. m.

Luncheon will be served the Highlanders at G. A. R. Hall, after which there will be a series of parades radiating from City Hall, with rallies on the Common. After supper at G. A. R. Hall there is to be a big meeting at Mechanics Hall, Worcester, and the "kilts" are due to leave that city for Boston at 10:30 on a special train.

It was estimated that fully 5000 people attended the recruiting meeting at the Arena Monday night and were thrilled by the exhibition marches of the Highlanders and by the singing by the united audience of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King." Most of the speakers had seen active service on the European battlefields and they appealed to subjects of Great Britain now residing in the United States to come forward and support their brothers in arms, in the struggle for world freedom.

The great hall presented a picturesque scene, with its draped British and United States flags, the military uniforms, killed men, etc., as Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts spoke in praise of the work the British and Canadian men are doing for the war. The Arena, which is the largest public hall in the city of Boston, rang with cheers as Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., head of the British recruiting missions in the United States, told of the pressing need of men to combat the German armies, and as he commended the women of the allied countries for the many sacrifices they have made in the absence

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of the men who are upholding the fundamentals of democracy in the trenches in France.

A large proportion of the audience were British subjects and they let loose a great volley of cheers when General White declared the British can throw 40 shells to one of the Germans. General White, however, made it plain that "Germany is a mighty empire," and that thousands and thousands of men in arms are required to prevent its national borders from embracing the universe.

Other speakers at the Arena included former Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Williams and Charles Stewart, who presided. The invocation was by the Rev. Austen K. De Blois, chaplain of the Canadian Club.

No attempt was made to enlist recruits at the Arena last night. The young men present were advised to consider their country's call for manpower and to present themselves at the recruiting offices today for enlistment. Yesterday 52 men presented themselves for examination, the largest number since the recruiting work has been going on here.

Late Monday afternoon a rally was held on Boston Common at which the "Black Watch" participated. Speakers were Lieut. James Humphrey, Sergt.-Maj. G. H. McLeod, Lieut. James P. Skidmore, Capt. William McVier, Lieut.-Col. George H. Williams and Sergt. W. J. Bramhall.

## EDUCATOR FINDS FILIPINOS ALERT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—John R. Jefferson, who has been in the Philippine Islands for the past eight or nine years as supervisor of schools in one of the provinces there, has resigned his position and is now in Gaffney, S. C., says a dispatch to the Observer. Mr. Jeffries talks most interestingly of his experiences while on the islands. He says that there are yet many Americans there who are holding offices under the Government, but that they are resigning their positions, and that in almost every case natives are appointed to succeed them. He thinks that in time the Filipinos will be able to govern themselves.

Steps are being taken to establish a navy, and he thinks that 1,000,000 Filipinos could be recruited who would make good fighting soldiers for Uncle Sam, that the prejudice which formerly existed there against this country is fast disappearing, and that the country is fast becoming Americanized.

## NEGRO EXODUS IS CALLED NATURAL

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Dr. R. R. Wright Jr. of Philadelphia, in addressing the African Methodist Episcopal conference in South Bend, says a dispatch to the News, said the recent migration of Negroes from the South is only a natural one, brought on by social conditions in the South. He said there are two reasons for the migration, higher wages in the North on account of the scarcity of foreign white labor due to the war, and better social conditions in the North.

"The South wants and needs the Negro, but is unwilling to pay him a fair price for his labor," he said. Migration is the most wholesome sign in civilization; people that do not move do not develop. Here in the North the Negro finds schools, the ballot, justice in the courts and opportunity to become a decent, respectable citizen."

## CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

An informal reception of the incoming classes of the New England Conservatory of Music was held yesterday afternoon at Jordan Hall. George W. Chadwick, director of the school, welcomed the students. Louis C. Elson of the faculty also spoke. The Young Women's Christian Association of the conservatory held its first meeting of the term last night.

## TO TEST CREDITS ACT

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A writ of prohibition has been presented in the Supreme Court, says a special from Pierre, S. D., to the Dispatch, to test the constitutionality of the rural credits act, on the grounds that the law providing for the system was not legally enacted.

## B. & W. FARE PLAN ALLOWED

Massachusetts Public Service Commission Permits Railway Company to Readjust Schedule by "Copper Zone System"

The Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company may readjust the rates of fare on all its lines within 30 days and put into effect the so-called "copper zone system" by an order issued today by the Public Service Commission.

By the new method, according to earlier statements, the company proposes to divide its system into strips approximately one mile long and to charge its passengers at the rate of 2 cents a mile, with a minimum charge of 6 cents. The new system will, it is estimated, bring in additional revenue to the company amounting to \$74,000 annually. The same method is now being tried out for a period of six months on the Concord, Maynard and Hudson lines in this State and in many interurban lines in other parts of the country.

Two exceptions to the method are ordered by the commission: the changing of fare limits in a few places in Wellesley, Marlboro and Framingham, and the sale of commutation tickets. The Boston & Worcester now charges a cash fare of 6 cents on all lines, some of which are over nine miles long and others less than four miles in length.

In its order the commission says: "It is true that the new rates will make the charge for certain routes lower than the fare now paid. On the whole, however, the revision will be upwards, and undoubtedly it is the hope of the company to secure in this way a substantial increase in income."

One striking result of the change is the effect it will have upon the purses of those riding from Overbrook a settlement in the western part of Wellesley, to Boston. At present the charge is 17 cents, while by the new system, and the use of a book of tickets, the fare will be reduced to 11 1/2 cents. By using these tickets, the commission points out, passengers will be able to ride any distance up to three miles for 5.1 cents. Tickets will be sold in packages of 100 for \$1.70. With the changes thus proposed, the commission finds that the proposed new rates are just and reasonable and the schedule will be allowed to become effective, upon the understanding that the approval is for a period of six months and that the hearings are to be reopened at the end of that time upon application of any interested party.

The exceptions to the "copper zone system" as stated in the commission's order are as follows:

1—"Change the fare limit located at Kaisers stop, Wellesley, to the corner Cedar and Worcester streets, Wellesley; the fare limit located at corner Longfellow Road and Worcester Street, Wellesley, to the corner Oakland and Worcester streets, Wellesley; the fare limit located at Abbott estate stop, Wellesley, to the corner Kingsbury and Worcester streets, Wellesley; the fare limit located at Childs crossing stop, Wellesley, to the corner Weston Road and Worcester Street, Wellesley; the fare limit at Middle Road Bridge, Southborough, to Parkerville Road Bridge, Southborough; the fare limit at East Main Street, Westborough, to Lyman Street, Westborough; the fare limit at turn-out No. 2, Framingham, to the corner Lakeview and Union Avenue, Framingham; and the fare limit at the corner Ash and Mechanic streets, Marlborough, to the corner Ash Street and private right of way, Marlboro.

(2) "Provide for the sale of 20-trip ticket books, limited to the person named thereon and good for a period of one month, between any two designated points upon the railway at a rate per trip not more than 50 per cent in excess of the present cash fare between such points or of the rate now allowed-trip tickets."

## STOCK PRICES DECLINE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the to-bogganing of prices during the last week 12 stocks, prominent in dealings on the local stock exchange, fell to a new low selling price for the year.



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## NEGROES SEEK FULL EQUALITY

Equal Rights League Contends Members of Race Are Denied Privileges Vouchsafed American Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—"In this world war Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and President Wilson of the United States of America have a similar opportunity and responsibility, the former to grant democracy to all the people of his realm, and thereby pave the way for peace negotiation, the latter to grant democracy to 15,000,000 loyal citizens, denied in the republic over which he presides, and thereby gain added strength to secure peace by success in arms," says a statement issued by the National Equal Rights League and called an "Address to the Country."

The league, at its meeting here, voted to send seven delegates to the Colored Liberty Congress at Washington, D. C., in December, and to employ a legislative agent at Congress to watch hostile legislation. The Rev. Byron Gunner of Hillburn, N. Y., was re-elected president; William Monroe Trotter of Massachusetts, secretary; and Thomas Walker of Washington, D. C., treasurer.

"Born on American soil, our ancestors here for centuries, we, like the rest of you, are Americans, and speak as true Americans," continues the address to the country. "Having watered the American soil with our tears, enriched it with our blood, defended it in every war, never disloyal or untrue to its best interests, manifesting new common interest with all true Americans in its welfare, honor and glory, we, in our hour of extremity, appeal to your conscience, sense of justice and fair play and demand that the many outrages and indignities cease and our races be accorded rights and privileges accorded other Americans."

"Despite progress we are still surrounded by an adverse sentiment which makes our lives a living hell. We are shut out by trades unions, and refused work. We are rejected in business, in professional services, and even by the Government as clerks, solely because of color. The Senate of the United States has gone so far as to have a Jim Crow corner in its gallery. Neither the churches of Christ nor the courts of law have overcome the color line. In our Southland it has long been the custom, when a colored man is accused of a crime, to set aside the usual processes of law and turn him over to the mob to be stabbed, hanged, shot or burned at the stake; outrages that would not be permitted in any other country on the globe."

"The most discouraging feature is that the pulpits are usually silent and the press silent, if not siding with the mob."

"The inhuman outrages have been winked at by those in authority until they are no longer confined to the South, but are spreading through the entire country and are casting a blot upon American civilization that cannot be effaced."

"At a time like this, when our country is in a war to uphold democracy and to prove to the world that our Government is the best on earth, and as President Wilson said, we should 'establish in this country justice with heart in it and sympathy in it,' it behooves the American people to make these outrages against humanity impossible. Not only should the 'world be made safe for democracy,' but 'democracy should be made safe for the world.'"

"We denounce the East St. Louis horror as the most awful outrage that ever happened in the civilized world. We call upon the sentiment of the country to help us. We demand that the Federal Department of Justice investigate this outrage and prosecute the guilty parties to the full extent of the law."

"The National Equal Rights League congratulates the nation upon the fact that the basic principles of the Government, human equality and human freedom, have been applied with increasing comprehensiveness to those races which make up seven-eighths of our population; and it declares that the increasing withdrawal of these principles from the other eighth of the population is a challenge of the patriotism of our governmental administrators and of our fellow white Americans."

"The legalized killing which is called war requires justification. When national self-preservation is not pleaded, only moral principles can be, and equity. Therefore, of the United States of America offensively into the most terrible war in history, and one in the other hemisphere, can be justified only by vouchsafing freedom and equality of rights to all citizens of the United States, regardless of incidents of race or color, over which they have no control. Likewise all true patriots should lay aside hatred and discrimination against fellow Americans."

"Now comes the President of the United States and declares officially to the world that this Government takes part in a European war to promote world democracy and world humanity. He tells us the new army was raised specifically to make the world 'safe for democracy,' that this war 'draws us all closer together in human brotherhood as did the Revolutionary War for American independence.' Hence, in view of his own words and of this war, we do now call upon President Wilson to abolish that essential violation of democracy, race segregation of government clerks, and to recommend to Congress the enactment

of laws: (a) To enforce amendments 14 and 15 of the Constitution, which forbid peonage and disfranchisement, thereby restoring to millions of Americans their civil and political rights. (b) To make lynching a federal crime. (c) To forbid segregation for race in interstate travel, or travel in federal territory."

"Colored Americans demand only that the rights of free peoples and the common rights of mankind, which this Government proclaims for Europe, be also in possession at home of all our citizens subject to risk in carrying this cause to these foreign nations. We believe in democracy. We hold that this nation should enter the list with clean hands, and that in this formation of a new army, in the absence of any law compelling race distinctions, the exclusion of colored Americans from officers' training schools, from camps and cantonments with the rest, is a betrayal of the cause of democracy, and is causing fresh contempt and persecutions. We demand equality of rights for all departments of the Government."

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**Labor in Dry States**  
SACRAMENTO UNION—One of the curious and unforeseen effects of the dry laws in the Northwest has been to give labor an independence that places the workman above the necessity of grabbing for the first job at the best pay he can get. In the days of booze, workmen coming in from the mills and lumber camps soon threw their earnings into the till of the saloon man. Usually they were "flat broke" a day or two after they reached town. Then they were forced to seek work. More than that, they were compelled to take whatever was offered them at whatever pay they were able to get. It so happened that trained men were forced by their own necessities to take positions at inferior work, simply because they had to eat. Now conditions are different. It is asserted by the State Labor Commissioner of Washington that men are able to live in town until they can find the work they desire and then they are in position to bargain for wages and working conditions. The undoubted effect of such conditions is to raise wages and lift up the standard of living. And yet the saloon man and his big brother, the United States industries, have the audacity to pretend that prohibition is destructive to labor. For every man put out of business by the elimination of the ruinous gin-mill, work is provided for two in legitimate occupations, and the general level of wages is bound to rise. The great sink-hole for the worker's wages is the saloon. When that abomination is destroyed labor is freed from its greatest curse.

**Publishing and Withholding**  
OWENSBORO (Ky.) MESSENGER—The war news censor at Washington has peculiar ideas of what news to censor and what not to censor. He requests newspapers not to mention on what railroad and at what hour of the day the drafted men will start to the cantonments this week, but for three days last week every movement of the good ship Mayflower, on which the President was cruising along the New England coast, was faithfully recorded in the press dispatches.

**Will It Help America to Win?**  
NEW YORK WORLD—Chairman Daniel Willard of the National Council of Defense formulates this rule of conduct for Americans while the war lasts: "If you are about to undertake an enterprise, stop and ask yourself the question, Will this help America to win the war?" That is a test of loyalty by which Americans must try themselves if they are to prove themselves patriots in the country's time of need. Women are meeting the test in many lines of patriotic service. But what are the millions of citizens doing in their country's behalf who are not carrying rifles or making hospital supplies or organizing military or industrial resources? Their duty is to conserve the economic forces of the nation for the prosecution of the war, and the way to do that is to subject their personal and business enterprises to the test of utility and try them by the rule of public benefit. Will the new factory addition help America win the war? Will the material and labor and money necessary for the new residence detract by just so much from the Government's resources? Will expenditure for any given purpose, whether for luxury and pleasure or for private business or corporate requirements, aid or impair national efficiency for war? This is the question citizens must ask themselves. They must realize that on their individual action as householders and as company directors depends the collective effect in wasting or conserving the country's economic forces. From this duty of economic defense no one is exempt. It is the war of every American and there must be no shrinkers if America is to win it.

## BANKERS URGED TO AID CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Appeals by speakers from the United States Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration to bankers of the country, to continue and enlarge their activity for increased food, feed and fiber stock production and conservation, featured the meeting on Monday of the agricultural committee of the American Bankers Association and representatives of the committees on agriculture of the Bankers State Association.

**FIREMEN TO HOLD CONVENTION**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BUTLER, Pa.—State firemen will meet in Butler for their annual convention during the first week in October.

## HOW AUSTRIA ROBS BOHEMIA

Statement by Slav Press Bureau Alleges Systematic Plundering in Taking of Grain and Thousands of Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Slav interests in this city are protesting against the economic exploitation of Bohemia for the benefit of the Teutonic arms. A statement issued by the Slav Press Bureau points out that a conference of Austrian, Hungarian and German representatives was held in Vienna in August to arrange for distribution and interchange of food supplies. "It appears that Germany will gain most as a result of this conference," says the statement. "Hungary had to yield a part of its grain crop and Austria a part of its corn and barley. In return for these concessions Germany agreed to supply Hungary with a certain amount of imported fish and Austria with an amount of imported butter and cheese. Hungary, which up to the present, sent only 8000 head of cattle per month to Austria, agreed to send 30,000 head in the period beginning Aug. 1 and ending Sept. 15. It is not reported what concessions Hungary will get in return; nor is it known what number of cattle will be supplied after the expiration of the above period."

"The official communications further warn the population against unwarranted optimism concerning the supply of foodstuffs, for the results of the present harvest are not very favorable. It appears that the army is suffering from inadequate supplies of oats, for the ministry of war recently announced that it would pay a bonus of 5 crowns per metric ton of oats to all farmers delivering the same into the hands of the military authorities before Sept. 31. The maximum price of oats is 44 crowns per metric ton, while 49 crowns was offered for this quick delivery."

"While Hungary agreed to supply Austria with 30,000 head of cattle, Bohemia is being robbed by Austria in the most shameless manner. From June 21, 1916, to Jan. 1, 1917, 133,945 head of cattle were requisitioned from Bohemia. From Jan. 1 to July 27, 1917, 221,135 head of cattle were carried out of the Bohemian districts of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Altogether the farmers of the Bohemian districts were compelled to supply 355,080 head of cattle. From this number only 49,283 head were kept for the Bohemian people. But even this is insufficient for the wholesale robbers of Vienna, who recently ordered the farmers of Bohemia to furnish 70,000 head of cattle per month."

This systematic plundering of the Kingdom of Bohemia is not limited to cattle, but other products are requisitioned and carried out of the country. In the year 1916-1917 to the present harvest the following requisitions were made in the Bohemian districts: Wheat, 8793 carloads; corn, 9217; barley, 12,920; oats, 12,910; bran, 450; total, 44,290 carloads. In the same period 20,711 carloads of potatoes were requisitioned. For these the Government paid the farmers 7 to 9 crowns per metric ton and later resold the same potatoes when partially frozen and decayed to the Bohemian people at the rate of 28 crowns per metric ton."

"Toward Moravia, which is also populated by Bohemians, the Government has been following a similar attitude. It seems to be determined to ruin these people completely. In the single month of July no less than 27,565 head of cattle were requisitioned in Moravia, and the people in that province were ordered to supply 40,000 head of cattle per month thereafter. It is not a necessity which has compelled the Austrian Government to make these enormous requisitions. In Hungary no requisitions have taken place to the present day, and the products of the soil are bought and sold on the open market."

## FOOD TEST FOR UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. L. Wilbur, special representative of the Hoover Food Administration, talked to the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense recently and laid stress on the importance of food conservation. The amount of food with which to supply the United States, Canada, France and Italy is small and there is no opportunity to increase it, he said. We cannot supply these countries unless we limit the amount of food consumed. The charge is made that the American people eat more fats than is necessary and do not know how to save. France, Italy and other countries have a more adequate control of food consumption than has the United States. The people of this country have got to awaken a feeling of cooperation. The test of the next 12 months, said Dr. Wilbur, will show whether the United States is a well-constituted democracy.

## ENEMY TRADING BILL ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate on Monday adopted the conference report on the "trading with the enemy" bill. When the House takes similar action the bill will be ready for the President's signature. Today discussion will begin in the Senate on the \$7,992,365,220 Urgent Deficiency Bill, the largest budget ever proposed in

any legislative body in the world. In the Senate the Appropriations Committee added \$779,613,714 to the bill as it passed the House, bringing the total up to \$5,600,906,827. In addition to the appropriations, authorizations amounting to \$2,355,453,392 are carried in the bill. It is likely that the measure will pass the House either today or tomorrow. Following the disposal of the Deficiency Bill, the Senate will take action on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bill, which the President desires enacted into law before Congress adjourns. The disposition of this bill will complete the legislative program and nothing will stand in the way of adjournment unless some unforeseen difficulty arises.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**J. F. J. Archibald**, who figures in revelations made by the Department of State as having received funds from the German Government while acting as a correspondent in 1915, has a record of long service in his calling, beginning with the Chinese-Japanese War. The American-Spanish War, the clash of the British in the Sudan in 1899, the Boer War, the Russian-Japanese War, the French Occupation of Morocco in 1910, the Albanian revolt of the same year, the triumph of republicanism in Portugal, all were reported by him for special journals, or for news syndicates. Ohio Wesleyan University is his alma mater. He has several books and plays to his credit as an author.

**Arthur James Barton**, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas, who recently led the fight that won the local option temperance victory in Dallas County, Texas, has at once sprung into more than local prominence. He is now in Dallas, Tex., where he is considered that the result in Dallas is prophetic of a "dry" Texas within a short time, for, as Dr. Barton says, the defeat of the "antis" in Dallas County, "broke the backbone of the Texas liquor demon." The Rev. Dr. Barton is a Baptist with a record of success in the ministry and in the administration of denominational affairs, both on a state and sectional (southern) scale. He has been editor of a religious weekly, served as promoter of educational institutions, and, since 1915, has had full charge of the Texas Anti-Saloon League. In 1913 he went to Milan, Italy, as a delegate to the International Conference on Alcoholism. A close friend and backer of Senator Sheppard of Texas, he has repeatedly aided the latter, in Washington, when the lawmaker has been drafting the advanced federal liquor legislation with which the name of the Texan Senator is associated as successful sponsor. Dr. Barton's interests are not confined to the temperance problem. Promotion of amity between the Negro and the Caucasian is in his mind, and he is a leading supporter of the Southern Sociological Congress.

**Daniel F. Cohan**, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State, who, it is alleged by the State Department, has had relations with the German spy system in the United States, is a native of Middletown, N. Y. In 1890 he took up residence in the Bronx district of New York City, and, before long, he became a Tammany district leader in good and regular standing with the headquarters and with Chief Murphy, serving from 1906 on what was known as the law committee of the organization, and succeeding, in 1908, to the place of chairman, vacated by W. Bourke Cockran. Years of close association with the inner circles of the Tammany machine, and loyalty to the same, had their reward in 1913, when he was put on the Supreme Court bench. He has been prominent in the organization of the ultra-Irish advocates in the United States for some years, and never has hesitated to disclose his sympathy for the Sinn Fein faction in Ireland.

**George B. Duncan**, Brigadier-General, U. S. A., of the expeditionary force in France, who has been offered the Croix de Guerre by the French Government, was graduated from West Point in 1886. During the Spanish-American War he served with the volunteers. Reentering the regular service, he went to the Philippines and made a creditable record. One year ago he was a lieutenant. The changes which the war in Europe has brought about in personnel and methods of promotion have affected him in a strikingly favorable way, as his present rank shows. The promotion has been tendered him by France because of special valor shown during the August fighting near Verdun, when he and Maj. Campbell King, also of the American forces, and also offered a like decoration, were under heavy shell fire at an advanced observation post.

**W. H. Jones**, who has been made a member of the newly created Order of the British Empire, is a staunch trade unionist and labor worker. He is general secretary of the Mersey Quay and Railway Carters Union, and is also a member of the executive committee of the National Transport Workers Federation, and of the Port Labor Committee. He is connected with most of the societies in Liverpool which are dealing with the social welfare of war workers, whether they be in the army or not. Mr. Jones is strongly opposed to pacifism. He has constantly used his influence with the workers against making use of the weapon of the strike during the war.

**James Henry Moyle**, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who is to be an assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is a prominent lawyer and Democrat, who has gained sufficient prominence to be his party's candidate for Governor and United States Senator, his democracy being of the sort to win him Progressive as well as Democratic Party support, in 1914, when he ran for the federal Senate and was defeated in the primaries. He is a Utah native, trained in the State University and in the law school of the University of Michigan.

## OPENING OF THE GILBERT HOUSE

Historic Mansion in Colon Becomes Center of Charity Work Under Direction of Cristobal Woman's Club Members

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The opening of the Gilbert House in Colon recently was an event of considerable local importance in the work of beneficence and charity under the auspices of the women of Colon and Cristobal. This historic landmark of Colon, a brick mansion of the early colonial style, stands in grounds adorned with handsome trees and shrubs, among them a fine specimen of the Royal Poinciana, bordering the eastern shore of Limon Bay and is easily accessible from the twin cities.

When the many changes planned in order to modernize Colon's somewhat shabby waterfront were under way, the fate of this building was a matter of concern to many of the inhabitants, and a movement was started to have it saved. The superintendent of the Panama Railway, S. W. Heald, took up the matter with the president of the railway, Governor Harding, and the outcome of the negotiations was the conclusion to devote the building to charitable work under the direction of the Cristobal Woman's Club, the oldest of the women's organizations on the Isthmus, with other women's clubs affiliating in the use of the building.

It was decided to make the place a sort of clearing house for all the charities, a point at which relief work could be centered, and where all those needing help could go in the first instance. The prominence of the house and its well-known location admirably adapt it to the purpose. It was formally opened on the evening of Sept. 7, when speeches were made by Mr. Heald, Colonel Lamoreaux, Governor Vallarino of Colon Province, the American Consul, Dr. Dreher, Judge John W. Thompson, former Governor Arce and others. The ladies officiating were Mrs. Verner, the president of the Woman's Club; Mrs. Dennis, president of the Three Arts Club; Mrs. Sine, representing the Preparedness League, besides Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. De Boissiere, and wife of the British Vice-Consul, and Mrs. Mix.

The "Gilbert House" was so called in honor of the Isthmian poet, James Gilbert, who once lived there. He was an employee of the Panama Railway and wrote quite a number of poems, among which his "San Lorenzo" has been widely quoted.

The centering and consolidating of charity work in this place, affords a means of quick and convenient handling of cases needing help. Already its utility has become apparent, and the support of the community is assured. It has held receptions for two hospital ships passing by, loading them with papers, magazines, and gifts.

## NEWFOUNDLAND SECURES SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. P. T. McGrath, Food Controller for Newfoundland, and a delegation composed of the Hon. J. B. Bennett, Maj. Walter Rendell and Lieutenant Byrne spent a few days in Toronto recently, the former in connection with the island's food supply and the latter in connection with its military system. On account of Newfoundland's agriculture being extremely limited it is necessary to import almost its entire supply of flour and certain other products used by the population, which numbers about 250,000, scattered in hamlets of a hundred inhabitants or less along a coastline of 6000 miles. To make matters worse, weather conditions make distribution of supplies impossible for about six months of the year. It was to tide his people over

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this period, that Mr. McGrath would arrange for, and a conference with the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller for Canada, brought the desired result. Fish is abundant in the island this year, the returns being the largest on record. The codfish catch, which under ordinary conditions would not yield more than \$11,000,000 will be worth \$18,000,000.

The Hon. J. R. Bennett stated that it was the intention of the national Government, which had been formed because of the extraordinary conditions arising out of the war, to recruit again as soon as the fishermen returned from their nets, and they desired to make investigation of the Canadian militia system in order that they might take advantage of any useful portions that would be applicable to their own militia.

## USE OF AIRCRAFT AFTER THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—To study the possible application of aircraft for economical purposes and outline plans for the employment of the thousands of military aeroplanes and aviators after the war, the Aero Club of America is planning to organize an International Commission on Civil Aeronautics. In France the Commission on Civil Aeronautics was formed in January, and in England the Civil Aerial Transport Commission was organized in May. M. d'Aubigny, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is chairman of the French Commission and Lord Northcliffe heads the English Commission. A report prepared by Lieut.-Col. Marvin O'Gorman, late superintendent of the Royal Aircraft Factory, cites among other provisions for the use of aircraft in peace times, transit of goods, letters and persons, labor of transit service, finance of transaerial companies, government subvention of aerial transports, private, sporting and domestic use, and use for surveys, etc.

"Aeronautics is to be the most important factor in reconstruction," says Alan R. Hawley, president of the club, "just as it is the most important factor in the war and will decide the war in the air."

## APPEAL TO CREAMERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—An appeal has been made by the Canadian branch of the British Empire Relief of the Allies Fund, of which the Duke of Devonshire is patron, to the cheese factories and creameries of the Dominion to donate the proceeds of one day's milk, and which has been very favorably responded to. The fund is being raised for the purpose of assisting the farmers in areas in which battle has been fought, in order that they may be enabled to recommence farming operations as soon as the enemy has been driven back. The farmers are to be provided with seeds, machinery, live stock and equipment generally to help them make a fresh start.

## CANADIAN SERVICE ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—Canadians who are affected by the Military Service Act, according to a clause in a new order-in-council, soon to be published, will be required to carry their examination papers with them whenever leaving their homes, so that when questioned they may be able to show their status under the act.

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TAILORS  
Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoat Goods Now Ready.  
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Men's Fall and Winter Hats  
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## LIBERTY FEAST IN NEW ORLEANS

Members of All the Political Factions in Mexico Agree to Work Loyal Under the Present Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Nearly 200 persons, mostly Mexicans, but with some Americans, sat down to a banquet in the St. Charles Hotel the night of Sept. 15 in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the proclamation of Mexican liberty by Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. Gathered around the board were members of every political faction in Mexico. The Carranzistas, now in power, were represented by Eduardo Soriano Bravo, consul of the Mexican Government in New Orleans; the Huertistas and Porfiristas and Felicistas, by Gonzalo Abanza and the Cientificos and Clericals by Francisco R. Villavicencio, former Mexican Consul here. John T. C. Wald represented Mayor Martin Behrman and Maj. Lynn H. Dinkins the banking and commercial interests of the city. Consul Bravo presided, and political and personal animosities were buried, all the factions announcing their intention to work for the advancement of Mexico under its present Government. The celebration opened with an informal banquet, at which speeches were brief, and all to the point of optimism for conditions south of the Rio Grande and gratitude for the aid this country and President Wilson had extended to a nation fighting for liberty. Toasts were drunk to the President of the United States and to the President of Mexico. Members of each party of the old organizations which had fought each other so bitterly for six years spoke, telling of their willingness to advance the general good of the country. Mexican folk songs were sung, many of them for the first time outside Mexico, and Miss Cristina M. Vales sang the beautiful Mexican National Hymn, with all the guests joining in the chorus. At 11 p. m. the grito, that cry of "Viva Mexico! Viva la libertad!" which was shouted to the world by the fighting priest, Hidalgo, from the little church of Dolores on the night of Sept. 15, 1810, was given by the entire assembly. The utmost cordiality prevailed and the meeting probably did more to bring together Mexicans of all classes and all political faiths than any other ever held here. It made manifest that Mexicans understand thoroughly the benefits the United States has conferred on their country by its policy of hands off.

## September Silk Sale

Now In Progress  
Offering the new season's best and most preferred weaves at one-fourth to one-third less present-day value.

**STEWART & CO.**  
In Connection With James McCrory & Co., New York  
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We Give and Redeem the Valuable Surety Coupons

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**Minch & Eisenbrey Company**  
DECORATORS CARPETS  
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RUGS DRAPERIES  
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Suits, Overcoats and Hats  
IN TUNE WITH THE NEW SEASON  
**The QUALITY SHOP**  
Baltimore and Liberty, Baltimore, Md.

Select Your Shoes  
from the largest and most complete stock shown in Baltimore.  
**WYMAN**  
The Home of Good Shoes  
19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

**Henderson's**  
50 Script Engraved Cards and Plate..... 70c  
50 Solid Old English Cards and Plate..... \$1.45  
50 Shaded Old English Cards and Plate..... \$1.75  
50 Engraved Cards from Plate..... 35c  
Wedding Invitations and Announcements.  
Samples Sent Upon Request.  
EVER SHARP PENCILS  
229 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Maryland

**Geo. E. Harris & Co.**  
Merchant Tailors  
Suits from \$35.00 up  
114 W. Fayette Street, BALTIMORE

**The J. S. MacDonald Co.**  
SILVERWARE  
Jewelry Diamonds Watches  
212 N. Charles Street, BALTIMORE



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WOMEN'S SINGLES  
IN SEMIFINALS

Miss Evelyn Sears Easily Defeats  
Miss E. R. Sears in Third  
Round of Lawn Tennis at  
Longwood Cricket Courts

The third round of the women's singles in the women's annual fall "patriotic" lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club was played this morning at Longwood and as a result Miss Evelyn Sears, United States national champion in 1907, will meet Miss Alice Thorndike and Miss Marion Zinderstein will face Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d in the semifinal round matches tomorrow morning.

The feature match this morning was between Miss Zinderstein and Mrs. T. H. Cabot. While Miss Zinderstein won in straight sets, Mrs. Cabot put up a fine battle, especially in the first set, which required 16 games. Mrs. Cabot played her best in this set, in fact she played so hard that when it came to the second set she was unable to maintain her best game.

Miss Zinderstein also played grand tennis. In fact she appeared at her very best, and it was well she did, as anything less would have given Mrs. Cabot the match. Miss Zinderstein placed well and put a lot of power into her strokes. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET  
Miss Zinderstein.....4-6  
Mrs. Cabot.....1-2  
SECOND SET  
Miss Zinderstein.....4-6  
Mrs. Cabot.....1-2

The feature match of the morning was expected to be the one between the two Sears sisters, Miss Evelyn and Miss E. R., but this match proved to be a disappointment so far as closeness of competition was concerned as the former national champion won easily in straight sets. In the first set she did not allow her sister a game and this might have been repeated in the second set had she tried harder. Her placing was fine and she used a soft stroke to advantage. She had Miss E. R. Sears running up to the net only to pass her with a well-directed shot down the side lines. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET  
Miss Evelyn Sears.....4-6  
Miss E. R. Sears.....1-2

SECOND SET  
Miss Evelyn Sears.....4-6  
Miss E. R. Sears.....1-2

The two other third-round matches were not very hard fought. Miss Alice Thorndike defeated Miss Katherine Farrar in straight sets with the loss of only two games in each set, while Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d lost only five games in two sets to Miss Rosamond Newton. The summary:

SINGLES—Third Round  
Miss Evelyn Sears defeated Miss E. R. Sears, 4-6, 6-2.  
Miss Alice Thorndike defeated Miss Katherine Farrar, 6-2, 6-2.  
Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d defeated Miss Rosamond Newton, 6-3, 6-2.  
Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. T. H. Cabot, 9-7, 6-3.

All but one of the matches in the first round of the doubles and both of the second round matches were disposed of this morning. The match carried over to this afternoon was the one between Miss Ruth Blodgett and Miss Leslie Bancroft and Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff and Miss Evelyn Sears.

One of the matches disposed of this morning was won by default as Miss Ruth Owens and Miss A. C. White failed to appear, the default going to the credit of Miss G. T. Winslow and Miss Theresa Wald.

The four matches actually played resulted in rather easy victories for the winners. Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Evelyn Sears, which appears to be one of the strongest teams, dropped only two games to Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. K. S. Billings. Mrs. T. H. Cabot and Miss Marion Zinderstein, another strong team, easily disposed of Miss A. E. Monroe and Miss Dorothy Winsor at 6-2, 6-0. The summary:

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round  
Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss E. R. Sears defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. K. S. Billings, 6-2, 6-0.  
Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Miss Alice Thorndike defeated Miss H. T. Yerxa and Mrs. A. E. Yerxa, 6-3, 6-0.  
Miss Marion Zinderstein and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d defeated Miss Helen Shelden and Miss Katherine Farrar, 6-3, 6-2.

Second Round  
Mrs. T. H. Cabot and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Miss A. E. Monroe and Miss Dorothy Winsor, 6-2, 6-0.  
Miss G. T. Winslow and Miss Theresa Wald defeated Miss Ruth Owens and Miss A. E. Adie, by default.

President FRAZEE  
COMING TO BOSTON

Lawrence Graver, acting secretary of the Boston American League Baseball Club, announced this afternoon that he had had a talk with President H. H. Frazee of the club in New York City over the long distance telephone regarding the holding of a city series of baseball games between the Braves and the Red Sox.

He said that President Frazee has agreed to come to Boston on the 3 o'clock train this afternoon and have a conference with President Haughton of the Braves.

PRISONERS TO MAKE YARN

CLEVELAND, O.—The State Board of Administration has decided to broaden the work of prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary, says a Columbus special to the Plain Dealer, by installing machinery for spinning cotton yarn.

SOMERVILLE TO HAVE SPORTS

The Somerville School Board has voted to let Somerville High School take part in interscholastic athletics, because of a petition signed by over 900 students and hundreds of citizens. Last June the board voted to have interscholastic athletics abandoned at the high school. The board's action in retracting this decision means that Somerville High School will have a football team in the field this fall.

COMMERCE HAS  
LARGE SQUAD OUT  
FOR PRACTICE

Coach R. A. Sherlock of the Boston High School of Commerce has a squad of about 50 football candidates working out every afternoon in preparation for the first game of the season, which will be played Saturday against Woburn High School at Woburn. The boys are working on the Brookline Reservoir Playground, and are rounding into shape in a manner that is most encouraging. Commerce should be able to put up a hard game against the Woburn eleven.

While Coach Sherlock has a few veterans around which to build his team this fall, he faces the same problem that practically every schoolboy football coach in Greater Boston has been called upon to overcome this fall, the lack of veterans and experienced material. Many new men will be seen in the Commerce lineup in the games arranged for the team this season.

There are only three veterans of last year's team left in the school, Ralph Young, Lineman, Capt. E. T. Colvin and John Hayes. Young and Hayes will probably be shifted around more or less this year, because of the greater knowledge of the game, but it looks now as though Young would play one of the tackle positions and Hayes would play right end in Saturday's game against Woburn. Young will probably be on the left side of center.

One of the most promising candidates that has reported this fall is A. J. Ring, a freshman, who will most likely play fullback Saturday. Ring played football for the Milton Athletic Club of East Boston last fall, and while there is a lot that he has to learn, he has weight and natural ability, and Coach Sherlock looks upon him as a coming player. He is being trained for the backfield with Captain Colvin and Thomas McGarry. B. J. Wausner at left end, George McFarland at left guard, James O'Connor at center, Richard Brown at right guard and James Taber or D. T. Magunias at quarterback are the rest of the players who are most likely to get into the game Saturday.

DARTMOUTH MEN  
ARE PUT THROUGH  
HARD PRACTICE

HANOVER, N. H.—Head Coach Spears made his first attempt to line up some sort of a Dartmouth first team Monday by putting 11 men through an hour's hard practice. The men lined up were Wallace, Youngstrom and Dorney, guards; Parkes and Bevan, tackles; Friedberg and Hutchinson, ends; McDonough, quarterback; and Holbrook, Lehman and Eastman, backs. Several other combinations were tried, and the whole squad put through work in punting, passing and catching.

McDonough, varsity letter man, seems shaping as logical quarterback, as Sidney Holbrook is putting in his time at half. Lehman and Eastman are last year varsity squad men, as are also Bevan and Friedberg. Youngstrom won his letter last fall, and Parkes and Dorney were both strong men on the first year team. Wallace and Hutchinson are newcomers in Dartmouth football.

Phillips, a strong back on last year's freshman team, was in uniform for the first time and was given a chance at fullback. He looks like a strong contender for a varsity back position and should strengthen the offensive power of the team, as he was a consistent ground gainer last year. The men were put through half an hour's driving practice and the line men were given almost an hour's work in charging.

MISS WAGNER IS  
TENNIS WINNER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Marie Wagner, United States national indoor champion, played finely in the round robin lawn tennis singles tournament at Howard Beach Monday afternoon. The draw was divided into two sections, and Miss Wagner played in the upper half. All matches were limited to one set. Miss Wagner won all her seven matches and scored 42 games, as against only 11 for her opponents.

Fifteen of the leading players in this section participated in the event, which was for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Hor, with three victories each, were the best in the second section. The upset in that division was the defeat of Miss Caroma Winn by Mrs. Humphries, at 6-4.

REVISIONS IN DRAFT

CINCINNATI, O.—Several revisions in the baseball draft were announced here Monday by the National Baseball Commission. The Brooklyn club canceled its draft on Player Wise of Toledo and therefore the draft of the New York American League club for Pitcher Bowman of the Toledo club is allowed.

The Chicago National League club has drafted Player Hurling from the Springfield (Ohio) club.

SOMERVILLE TO HAVE SPORTS

The Somerville School Board has voted to let Somerville High School take part in interscholastic athletics, because of a petition signed by over 900 students and hundreds of citizens. Last June the board voted to have interscholastic athletics abandoned at the high school. The board's action in retracting this decision means that Somerville High School will have a football team in the field this fall.

M. V. CONFERENCE  
TEAMS PRACTICE

Seven Colleges Which Make Up  
Missouri Valley Football  
League Will Be Represented  
by Varsity Elevens This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
COLUMBIA, Mo.—Practice for the struggle to win the football supremacy for the 1917 season in the Missouri Valley Conference is now being held on the gridirons of each of the seven conference colleges. The war has upset the prospective personnel of all of the teams in the conference, but despite predictions made last spring, none of the institutions have abandoned football and each of the conference teams will play the schedule arranged for it during the winter with only minor changes.

Judging from those who reported the first week at each of the colleges few of the teams will have the average number of veteran players as a nucleus, and a large per cent of these candidates are not stars of former seasons, but substitutes of recruits from last year's freshman squad.

This will mean, the coaches say, that the early season games, at least, will be exhibitions of ragged football compared with former years, since so much green material will have to be whipped into shape. Another reason for slow development of the teams will be that many of the valley coaches will have little or no aid in teaching football this fall. In conformity with a resolution adopted by the conference authorities, expenses in connection with the maintenance of all intercollegiate athletics will be held down and in most instances the member of the athletic faculty in charge of coaching football will alone have the duties of building a team fall on his shoulders. In former years there have been assistant coaches hired by the athletic departments besides the alumni who have come back to help during the training season.

The lack of veteran players is expected to result in much keener competition and perhaps more candidates for football honors. The number of new men who have gone out to try for the team in former seasons has been limited because there was a general idea among the inexperienced men that it would be futile to try to win a place against the older men who returned and who were practically assured of a position on the team. This fall the coaches are making an effort to induce every man, who is physically able, to get out to play football and the free-for-all, equal fight that will ensue for the making of a team is anticipated. The coaches in obtaining new recruits. It has the effect, however, of adding to the burden of the coaches who are laboring single-handed.

Washington University and Iowa State College have suffered most through men going into national service, and probably will have the most difficult task of building a good team, while the Kansas State Agricultural College and the University of Kansas have the largest number of veterans back in college. While the University of Missouri is not so fortunate in having so many veterans, its chances are nearly as good as that of the University of Kansas and the Kansas State College, for it will have its entire backfield for most of the season at least. The prospects of the University of Nebraska are rated high because of the number of stars among the veterans who returned. The opportunities at Drake University are more or less problematical, since its football record of the last few years has been exceptionally low.

The Kansas State Agricultural College will have nine veterans back this fall, most of whom were on the field in suits for the initial practice. Among those, besides Captain Bandels, an all-valley end last season, are E. Ptacek, Rhoda, Clark, Dorrill, Whedon, Sullivan and L. Ptacek. Each of these men played in some games last season and practically all of them in the line. The college will have to find a new backfield and the first week of practice produced few candidates from the former freshman squad.

Of the eight veterans of the University of Kansas team who are expected to return to college three are backfield men and five are line players. All of these, however, are not regulars, but Neilson, fullback, Warren Moody, guard, Todd, quarter, and Wilson, end, are almost sure to be in the lineup.

The University of Nebraska, with an unusually heavy schedule before it, already has six men, five of them players of note, back to try for this year's team. They are Captain Shaw, Rhodes, Riddell, Cook, Outapalik and Dobson. By many persons who follow football in the Missouri Valley Conference Nebraska is believed to have the best chances for the championship. The men who returned were stars last year and the college has some unusually strong candidates from the freshman team of last year. The team will play only two members of the conference this year, the University of Missouri and the University of Kansas. Should it lose either of these two games it would be eliminated from the championship. The other schools on the Nebraska schedule are: University of Iowa, Notre Dame, University of Michigan and Syracuse University.

At the University of Missouri Captain Hamilton and the backfield trio who did some good playing last year, Collins, Viner and Rider, were out for the first practice. Slusher and Bass, ends, reported later. The rest of the team must be formed from last season's freshmen and new candidates.

son's freshmen and new candidates, but Coach Schulte is depending much on his backfield, hoping to find plenty of big men for the line. Slusher will prove of valuable aid to the Missouri team because of his punting ability.

Although Drake University already has five former players back with prospects of two more coming, Coach Griffith expects a hard time developing a team. The 1916 Drake team was weak and it is not certain that the veteran players will make the team this year. Among these old men back to try for places are Hoffmeister, Neil, Smith, Robertson and Pender. Saroff and Ervin are expected to report.

The call to war hit the Iowa State College team fairly hard, leaving five veteran players to return to college. Captain Denfield has returned to lead the eleven. Barker, Brendon, Schalk and Tucker are the others.

Washington University has not been a valley championship contender for several seasons, but this year has engaged Richard Rutherford, a former University of Nebraska star, as coach. He will have few experienced men who played on the team last year back for practice. Kling, Benway, Grossman and Foelsch of the 1916 squad are the only veterans to appear on the field this fall.

COACH KANALY  
CALLS OUT TECH  
TRACK ATHLETES

Practice Will Start at Once—  
First Race Is Scheduled to Be  
Held Saturday Afternoon

GIANTS CAPTURE  
NATIONAL TITLE

Defeat St. Louis 2 to 1 and  
Thereby Make Winning of  
League Pennant Absolutely  
Certain—Philadelphia Wins

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING  
New York.....94  
Philadelphia.....83  
St. Louis.....79  
Cincinnati.....73  
Chicago.....72  
Brooklyn.....64  
Boston.....64  
Pittsburgh.....48

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Boston 2, Cincinnati 2.  
New York 2, St. Louis 1.  
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 0.  
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 2.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Cincinnati.  
New York at St. Louis.  
Brooklyn at Chicago.  
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Today finds the New York Giants absolutely sure of winning the National League baseball championship pennant for the season of 1917 following their victory over the St. Louis Cardinals Monday afternoon by a score of 2 to 1. The Giants can now lose all of their remaining games and Philadelphia win all of its and yet get the title.

Three other games were played in this league yesterday and one of them resulted in a tie. In the tie when the Boston-Cincinnati game was called at the end of that time with the score two runs each, Philadelphia kept up its winning record by shutting out Pittsburgh, 2 to 0. Chicago won the other game played in this league, defeating Brooklyn 4 to 2.

BRVES TIE WITH  
CINCINNATI, 2 TO 2

CINCINNATI, O.—Cincinnati and Boston played 12 innings to a 2 to 2 tie here Monday, darkness halting a fine pitching duel between Rudolph and Eller. Mitchell started the game for Cincinnati, but lasted less than an inning. The first two Boston batters up singled, then Mitchell passed the next two, forcing in a run. Eller then went in and retired the side with but one more run scoring, that on a long sacrifice fly by Smith.

For the remainder of the game Eller pitched masterful ball and never was in danger of being scored on. He struck out 10 batters. Rudolph also pitched great ball, having but one poor inning, when Cincinnati found him for three hits and two runs, tying the score in the fourth inning. The runs were sent over on Neale's single, Magee's triple, which took a bound over Powell's head, and a single by Griffith. The score:

Ings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 R H E  
New York.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 4 0  
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10  
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10  
Batteries—Rudolph and Traggesser, Meyers, Mitchell, Eller and Wingo, Umpires—Rigler and Emslie. Time—2h. 31m.

UNION FOOTBALL  
PRACTICE NOW  
WELL UNDER WAY

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The football schedule at Union College has finally been agreed upon, with the exception of the last game with Hamilton, which still awaits the approval of the Clinton authorities. It is as follows:

Sept. 29—St. Lawrence at Schenectady.  
Oct. 6—Schenectady at Schenectady.  
Oct. 13—Amherst at Amherst; 20—Columbia at New York; 27—New York University at New York.

Nov. 3—Springfield at Schenectady; 10—Pittsburgh at Schenectady; 17—Hamilton at Clinton.

A squad of 42 men is reporting to Coach Paul Murray, who last year acted as F. T. Dawson's assistant. Only two varsity men are back, but they include Captain Moynihan, who played a brilliant game at end last year. Regular military drills on Wednesday and Friday afternoons makes it impossible to hold team practice more than three times a week. Coach Murray hopes, however, to find morning hours on these days which will be available for individual coaching.

BOWDOIN SQUAD  
TURNS OUT FOR  
FOOTBALL WORK

BRUNSWICK, Me.—About 40 students responded Monday afternoon to a call for candidates for the Bowdoin College football team, reporting at Whittier Field: R. T. Small '19, who has been elected captain to succeed R. H. Peacock '18, who is at Plattsburg, acted as coach and was assisted by Trainer John Magee.

The only other veterans out were N. D. Stewart '20, end, and C. P. Rhoades '20, tackle. F. P. Babbitt '18, halfback; P. D. Crockett '20, quarterback, and A. R. Casper '19, tackle on last year's second team, were also out.

Of the large number of freshman candidates, Dodge, who played a halfback position on the Abbott School team, and Atwood, center on last fall's Boston Latin School eleven, appear promising.

BRVES SECURE OUTFIELDER

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission has announced that the Philadelphia club had canceled its draft on player Fillingim of Indianapolis and that, owing to this cancellation, the Boston National League club's draft on outfielder Wickland of the Indianapolis club is allowed.

FALSE ADVERTISING OPPOSED

CLEVELAND, O.—Ohio piano merchants in their closing business session at Dayton, according to the Plain Dealer, went on record as opposed to false advertising methods.

HARVARD SPORTS  
GET UNDER WAY  
THIS AFTERNOON

Football, Baseball, Track and  
Cross-Country Candidates Re-  
port for the First Workout

Athletic activities will get under way at Harvard University this afternoon, when the football, baseball, track and cross-country candidates report for the first practice of the season at Soldiers Field. The call was issued for the candidates late Monday afternoon to report to their respective coaches today. Coach Hugh Duffy will be in charge of the baseball work. Coach Duffy was in charge of the Harvard nine last year up to the time the games were called off because of the war.

Full baseball work this year at Harvard will be no different from the practice of other seasons. The candidates for both the varsity and freshman teams will gather for a series of games just as soon as the teams can be organized. As soon as conditions get so that work outdoors is not of advantage, the candidates will start work in the covered baseball cage.

The start for the cross-country runners will be later than usual this year. It has been the custom in the past to have the Crimson runners well started by the middle of September, but the start was delayed this fall because of the war. E. D. Farrell, who has turned out some excellent runners at Wakefield High School, will be in charge of the runners.

W. F. Donovan, veteran trainer, will be in charge of the track candidates this fall at Harvard, with the exception of the long distance runners. The annual fall college track meet will be held about the middle of next month. Coach Donovan will also devote as much time as he can to the training of the football players who will be working on Soldiers Field. The call that was issued Monday afternoon was for freshman as well as varsity candidates.

## PICKUPS

There was not a home run in either major league yesterday.

The Chicago Americans won 12 of the 22 games played with the Boston Red Sox this season.

The Giants made only four hits to seven for St. Louis, but they made theirs count for twice as many runs.

Utility infielder McNally of the Boston Red Sox has enlisted in the United States Navy as a first-class yeoman.

Shaw of the Washington Senators nearly pitched a no-hit game against Detroit. Not a hit was made off him until the ninth inning, when Cobb and Heilmann each made a safe drive.

It now looks as if either Cravath of the Phillies or Robertson of the Giants would lead the National League in home runs this season. The Philadelphia outfielder has 12 to his credit while Robertson has 11.

Only three points now separate Boston and Brooklyn in their battle for sixth place in the National League championship standing, and prospects are bright of the Braves beating the 1916 champions out for the position.

Another victory for Pitcher Bender of the Phillies. The former Athletic star shut out Pittsburgh, holding the Pirates to seven scattered hits. He also made two hits in four times at bat and scored one of the two runs made by his team.

Harvard College is going to have varsity and freshman baseball practice this fall under Hugh Duffy, and prospects seem bright for a varsity nine next spring. Coach Duffy was to have coached the varsity in 1916, but the team was given up on account of the war.

Pipp of New York, Veach of Detroit and Bodie of the Athletics are having a great race in the American League to see which can make the most home runs during the season. Pipp is now leading with nine, Veach being second with eight and Bodie third with seven.

When Shaw pitched his two-hit game yesterday, it was the fifteenth time this season that an American League pitcher had held an opposing team to two hits in a regulation nine-inning game. Johnson of Washington has pitched two of them and Harper has pitched one.

Scout Kahoe of the Boston Nationals is very enthusiastic over the prospects of Outfielders Massey and Wickland whom the Boston club secured at the recent drafting of minor league players at Cincinnati. Massey has been leadoff man for the Minneapolis Club while Wickland comes from the Indianapolis Club.

Ty Cobb showed up at his best in the first game of the Detroit-Washington double-header yesterday. He went to bat five times, made a sacrifice hit and four safe ones, giving him a batting average for the game of 1000. He also scored two runs and stole four bases. In the second game he made one hit in three times at bat.

The Cleveland Americans are certainly playing championship baseball just now. They have won 10 straight games and will now meet the Boston Red Sox in a couple. The series between these two teams stands at 11-9 in favor of Cleveland, and as only two games are left to be played, the best Boston can do is to tie the series.

CHICAGO DEFEATS  
BROOKLYN BY 4-2

CHICAGO, Ill.—Charley Deal's triple in the eighth inning gave Chicago a 4 to 2 victory over Brooklyn Monday. Vaughn was unsteady in the first two innings but tightened up after that. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 4 9 1  
Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 1  
Batteries—Vaughn, Hendryx and Elliott, Dillhoefer, Smith and Krueger, Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—1h. 21m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Detroit came out even with Washington Monday in its final appearance of the season, winning the first game, 8 to 3, and losing the second, 2 to 0. The visitors bunched hits on Ayres and Waldbauer, a recruit, in the opening contest. In this contest Cobb made four hits and a sacrifice in five times at bat, stole four bases and scored two runs.

WASHINGTON AND  
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EAST DIVIDES  
WITH THE WEST

Washington Splits a Double-  
Header With Detroit While  
Boston and Cleveland Win  
Other Games in the American

The eastern and western clubs divided the honors in the four games played in the American League baseball championship series Monday afternoon. New York and St. Louis had a day off, their game originally scheduled for yesterday having been moved forward and played as part of a double-header Saturday.

Boston and Washington each secured shut-outs, the champions of 1916 defeating the champions of 1917 in the last game they will play against each other this year by a score of 3 to 0, and Washington winning the second game of its double-header with Detroit by a score of 2 to 0, after losing the first one, 8 to 2. Cleveland won the other game played in this league by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics, 5 to 4.

World's Champions  
DEFEAT WHITE SOX

The Boston Red Sox, champions of the world, defeated the Chicago White Sox, champions of the American League for 1917, at Fenway Park Monday afternoon in the final game of their series by a score of 3 to 0.

Ruth pitched for the winners, and, while he was found for nine safe hits, he was effective with men on bases, and was given fine support by his team mates. Russell started pitching for Chicago, and was in the box four innings, during which time he was found for three hits and two runs. Williams succeeded him, and he allowed Boston four hits and one run in the four innings he pitched. The fielding features were a catch by Lewis of Boston in short left field and a stop by Third Baseman Gardner of the Red Sox. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 0  
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 1

Batteries—Shaw and Agnew; Russell, Williams and Lynn. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dingen. Time—1h. 37m.

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## NEW MINISTERS USED FOR TEST CASE IN GERMANY

Question Raised as to Whether  
They Would Remain Mem-  
bers of Reichstag or Not

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The degree to which the inclusion of parliamentarians in the new Imperial and Prussian cabinets is intended as a step toward parliamentary government has been early put to the test, for the question at once arose as to whether these new ministers would remain members of the Reichstag or not.

The issue was a very clear one, for article 21 of the constitution provides that on accepting a paid office of state a Reichstag deputy can retain his seat in the House only by seeking reelection, and it therefore rested with the deputies concerned, or rather with their respective parties, to decide whether they would sit in the Cabinet as members of Parliament, or merely as officials nominated by the Crown. There was, however, one other point to be taken into consideration, and that was that article 9 of the constitution provides that "no one can be a member of the Federal Council and of the Reichstag at one and the same time."

In other words, if the new ministers retained their seats in the Reichstag either Article 9 would have to be rescinded, or they would have to resign themselves to being excluded from the Federal Council. Now, however, not only do the members of the Imperial and Prussian governments invariably take their places on that body, but as matters stand at present the Federal Council, rather than the Reichstag, is the real controlling factor in the Imperial Legislature so that the throwing open of its membership to parliamentarians is necessarily a sine qua non for any genuine adoption of the parliamentary system. The demand for the abolition of Article 9 has, therefore, always figured prominently in the program of advocates of democratic reform, and was included in the list of desirable alterations recently drawn up by the Constitution Committee of the Reichstag.

It was with general interest, then, that developments were awaited on the formation of the new governments. The decision rested originally, however, with one party alone, the Center, for the new National Liberal Minister of Justice for the Empire, Dr. Dries, is a member of the Prussian Diet, but not of the Reichstag; and Dr. August Müller, the Social Democratic Secretary of State in the Imperial Food Department, is a member of neither body, and indeed had long been drawn from active political life long before his appointment. There remained, therefore, only the case of Dr. Spahn, the new Minister of Justice for Prussia, and hitherto the leader for many years of the Center group in both the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet.

For the moment it seemed as though the issue were about to be fought out at last, for the Kölnische Volkszeitung talked of Dr. Spahn's presentation for reelection to the Reichstag as being as much a matter of course as his reelection; but then the Center organs began to discuss ways and means of enabling their representative to enter the Federal Council without the abolition of Article 9, and finally the Germania announced that it was authorized to state that Dr. Spahn would not seek reelection.

It added, by way of comment, that doubtless it might now be presumed that the demand of the Left for the abolition of Article 9 had no prospect of fulfillment, and continued: As for the parliamentarization of the Government, we all know today how far the responsible advisers of the Crown have gone, and doubtless have to see therein the limit to which they intend to go. That this limit corresponds entirely with what the Center considered, and strove for as desirable, we do not need to enlarge upon. Reverting subsequently to Dr. Spahn's decision to relinquish his Reichstag seat, the Center organ proceeded: Without doubt this means a further weakening of the parliamentarization embarked upon, in so far as it involves divesting the connection between the various parties and their members in the high office of State of any official character, and leaves merely an agreement on fundamentals on either side to exercise its influence without making it possible to hold the one side responsible for the attitude of the other. Therewith the dividing line between the so-called parliamentarization of the Government, as we have always understood it, and as now introduced, and the complete dependence of the Government on Parliament is sharply emphasized. Even the most irreconcilable opponent of the democratization of our constitutional life should no longer be able to say today that we are on "the downward path" that leads inevitably to the abyss.

In short, the Center has duly followed the precedent set by Bavaria, and by its former leader, the Bavarian Premier, at the time of the Chancellor crisis, and has once more vetoed "parliamentarization." It still remains

open to the National Liberals to enter the lists for democracy if they so desire, however, for another of their members, Herr Schiffer, has since been appointed Undersecretary of State to the Imperial Treasury. But although it is understood that he stipulated for the retention of his seat in the Prussian Diet on accepting office, he seems to have made no such condition concerning his Reichstag mandate, and it seems probable, as the Berliner Tageblatt observes, that the arrangement will be that the three parliamentary ministers "will continue to exercise their mandates only in that Parliament in which the same could not 'collide' with their new positions." An arrangement which, the Radical paper grimly remarks, constitutes "a 'parliamentarism' which truly can do no one either good or harm."

Meanwhile the Majority Socialists' views on the subject can be gathered from the following remarks in the Vorwärts: The present hybrid system, that is intended as a medium between bureaucracy and parliamentarism, seems to us the most unsatisfactory and the worst imaginable, for one can at most see in it a union of the dark sides of both systems, while the good sides disappear. The main advantage of the parliamentary system, the guaranteeing of a real agreement between the Government and the parliamentary majority, is hopelessly forfeited; but even what has been modestly described as "contact" ("Führung") between Parliament and Government ceases to exist the moment parliamentarians who have become Government officials turn their backs on Parliament. All the euphemisms in the world cannot do away with the fact. The sole result is that there has been included in the bureaucracy an element composed of men who have not succeeded to the highest posts by the usual method of promotion, and therefore with has been forfeited precisely what the advocates of the bureaucratic system vaunt as its greatest advantage—an argument that we certainly contest—namely, that the regular official career produces the men best fitted to serve the State. The Germania, the Vorwärts added, sees every hope for the future in the consolidation and maintenance of the present hybrid system; but we do not believe this slipshod method will prove capable of prolonged existence.

## HIGHWAY PLANS FOR SALT LAKE DESERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Definite plans for the building of a road over the Great Salt Lake Desert have been completed by the Lincoln Highway Association, and work on the project will be started at an early date, according to information furnished Governor Bamberger by representatives of the association. The road, it is estimated, will cost \$157,000 to build. The money for the construction has already been appropriated and the contract will be let at once.

A. F. Bement, general secretary of the association, and other officials conferred with Governor Bamberger and G. F. McGonagle, state engineer, and Ira R. Browning, state road engineer.

Mr. Browning advised that the association cast its lot with the State in the maintenance of the state road from Salt Lake to Wendover. This road, upon reaching Wells, Nev., is merged into the Overland Trail. The representatives said that the Lincoln Highway Association was averse to joining in any project seeking to link a highway with another trail, the intention being to have a Lincoln highway from coast to coast.

Mr. Browning pointed out that the state road from Salt Lake to the Utah-Nevada boundary was 121 miles, whereas the road to be built by the association would be 164 miles. The association's officials said that the new road would take the place of the trail now running via Callao. The present roadway is 200 miles from Salt Lake to the state border.

The association will build a road from the east side of the mud flats, formerly a part of Lake Bonneville, on the Great Salt Lake Desert, to the base of Deep Creek Mountains at the Utah-Nevada boundary. The State proposes to build and maintain a road from Orr's ranch, Tooele County, to the east side of the mud flats, from where the road to be constructed by the association will begin.

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## SPEAKERS TALK ON BELGIUM AT MILAN MEETING

Signor Cappa, Member of Italian  
Parliament, Outlines Problems  
of War—M. Volkaert Heard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MILAN, Italy.—A large meeting has been held in the Carcano Theater with the object of collecting funds toward providing for the needs of Belgian soldiers on leave from the front. The theater was crowded, more than 60 associations were represented and numerous banners were displayed. Applause greeted the appearance of Signor Cappa, member of the Italian Parliament and of M. Volkaert at the speaker's table. Numerous letters of support from persons unable to be present were read. The announcement that among them was one from the two delegates from the Soviet, recently in Milan, was received with cheers for Mr. Kerensky.

In the course of his speech, Signor Cappa deprecated the semi-hostility shown at the mention of the two members of the Soviet. They were not, he said, among those who were afraid of being enlightened, and exclusion would not make their judgment any more conscientious. They were at one of the most tragic phases of the war. The result of the battles would decide whether those who were responsible for the terrible conflict should be punished or whether they should get off with the mad hope of escaping with impunity. What did their adversaries say? That the war would not solve the problems which it had aroused. What answer could they return? That it was more doubtful if, instead, the revolution would succeed in solving the problems which it had raised up with such an impetus of hope in the minds of the Slav people.

The parallel, however, was not a fair one. The revolution had raised hopes and vital problems, while the war had resuscitated phantoms of hate which must be interred again among the relics of a barbaric past. Signor Cappa went on to speak of Belgium and of that country's sufferings under German domination. They would, he said, hear more about that in the speech of M. Volkaert, who represented that Socialism which had not forgotten that to be international did not mean to watch the ruin of other countries unmoved and to make no effort to bring them help. That, exclaimed Signor Cappa, was not internationalism, but the betrayal of humanity. If he might address a word to those whom he supposed to be in disagreement with him, it would not be in the name of a party, but from a standpoint above party, and as an Italian, and he would say, did they hope the revolution was going to finish the war? He and his friends too had hoped for the same thing when the first cry of revolt went up from Petrograd. They had been ingenious, they had hoped that Belgium and Vienna would feel the influence of the red banners. Alas, said the speaker, there was only one way of ending this war, except by war, and that was by a revolution in Berlin and Vienna. Charles I and William II were safe on their thrones and those who thought they could promote rebellion in their kingdoms were deluded; such people only grieved the hearts of the women of Italy by describing, with refined cruelty, the horrors of the war, and did not save a single soldier, but weakened their country in an hour of danger.

In that moment of tragic perplexity, while the armies of Austria and Germany were invading Russian territory and Mr. Kerensky was condemning to execution those who refused to fight, they would return to the origin of their own intervention and would listen to a speaker from a little country, which could not wait for a Stockholm conference to be free from invasion. To the Argonauts of peace from the Soviet they could almost say that the vastness of their territory was a sad privilege if it made them feel the sufferings of invasion less. Addressing himself to M. Volkaert, the speaker then said that though his country was smaller it was heroic. Milan, whose guest he was, saluted him, and would in the hour of triumph be worthy to enjoy with him his recovered liberty, because it would have shared in the suffering and sacrifice. Signor Cappa's speech, which had frequently been interrupted with applause, roused the whole audience to an access of enthusiasm, and rising to their feet all those present acclaimed the speaker.

M. Volkaert proceeded to describe the work which had been set on foot for providing food and lodging for the homeless Belgian soldiers during their seven days' leave of absence from the front. Of all the nations in the war, only the Belgian soldiers and the French soldiers who belonged to the invaded districts, were unable to correspond with their families; and it was of course impossible for them to return to their homes on leave. Numerous families in England and France had made a sort of adopted son of some Belgian soldier and had welcomed him during his periods of leave.

In spite of this, there still remained many Belgian soldiers at the front who had had no leave since the beginning of the war. The general syndicate of Belgian worker-refugees in France had taken the initiative in starting this work which they had named "the leave of the Belgian soldier." Belgian refugees over military age working in France were gladly making a weekly contribution to the funds for carrying on this work and they hoped for help from the allied countries. M. Volkaert concluded his speech by passing in review the work of the international with regard to the outbreak of the war. For three years, he said, the representatives of Social Democracy in Germany had been voting credits which would serve to perpetuate the sufferings of Belgium. Now after three years of unutterable suffering, the proletariat rejected all idea of a hasty peace, a peace dictated by cowardice, and wished for a peace of liberation which would put an end to militarism forever and would destroy all possibility of a repetition of savage German aggression against democratic Europe. A short speech followed from Signor Bartoluff, representing the Unione Sindacale. He declared that peace could only come after the victory of the Entente over German militarism. He exhorted the workers to redouble their activity in the making of arms and of all that was needed for the army. He also addressed an appeal to the manufacturers and tradespeople who had benefited by the war to alleviate the sufferings of the people during the coming winter.

**ROLLINS COLLEGE OPENED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Rollins College opened its thirty-third year on Tuesday, Sept. 16, with by far the strongest faculty in its history.

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## LEGISLATURE OPEN SESSION IN MISSISSIPPI

Governor Bilbo in Issuing Call  
Says Adjournment Before  
Thanksgiving Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
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JACKSON, Miss.—Gov. Theo G. Bilbo has called an extraordinary meeting of the Mississippi Legislature for this morning at 10 o'clock. In setting the date, he declared it probable that the business in hand will make adjournment improbable before Thanksgiving Day.

No steps have been taken to fill the places of legislators who have entered military service, and these, if they arrange to leave their camps in order to come for the session, are likely to be refused seats under a recent ruling of the Attorney-General.

Eight subjects have been presented by the Governor for the extraordinary session. A ninth almost sure to be introduced will be a memorial requesting the resignation of Senator James K. Vardaman. The Senator is opposed on the grounds of his alleged unfairness to the Democratic Party, his alleged treason to the United States, and friendliness toward the German Government and its allies.

The subjects presented by the Governor have to do with:

1. Provision of school funds for 1917-18;
2. Reduction of state, county, drainage, school and levee district levies because of nearly doubled assessments;
3. Creation of a Council of Defense;
4. Creation of "home guard" militia;
5. Raising of money to meet state obligations;
6. Provision for exempting soldiers and sailors from paying debts contracted before the war during its duration;
7. Provision for exercise of franchise by absent soldiers;
8. Passage of a Uniform Warehouse Receipt Law.

**ARRESTS OF SPANISH  
REPUBLICANS NOTED**  
By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Many important arrests are being made in Spain, as called to The Christian Science Monitor, and sensational developments are expected. The newspaper El Adelanto of Salamanca states that among those arrested in that quarter are:

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The subjects presented by the Governor have to do with:

1. Provision of school funds for 1917-18;
2. Reduction of state, county, drainage, school and levee district levies because of nearly doubled assessments;
3. Creation of a Council of Defense;
4. Creation of "home guard" militia;
5. Raising of money to meet state obligations;
6. Provision for exempting soldiers and sailors from paying debts contracted before the war during its duration;
7. Provision for exercise of franchise by absent soldiers;
8. Passage of a Uniform Warehouse Receipt Law.

**ARRESTS OF SPANISH  
REPUBLICANS NOTED**  
By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Many important arrests are being made in Spain, as called to The Christian Science Monitor, and sensational developments are expected. The newspaper El Adelanto of Salamanca states that among those arrested in that quarter are:

**ROLLINS COLLEGE OPENED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Rollins College opened its thirty-third year on Tuesday, Sept. 16, with by far the strongest faculty in its history.

**JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY**  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**Furs**  
H. J. WILDE  
Master Furrier  
Diplome d'honneur de Paris  
Also do repairing and remodeling.  
224 East 11th St.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**GAFFNEY CORSETS**  
Trade La Voy Mark  
Strictly made to order. Fittings guaranteed.  
Corsets Cleaned and Repaired.  
315 Altman Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.  
521 First Nat. Bank Bldg., TULSA, OKLA.

**J. R. Mercer Jewelry Co.**  
DIAMONDS  
1014 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Horner Institute of Fine Arts**  
Charles F. Horner, President  
Earl Rosenberg, Director  
A Practical School of Music and Expression  
Here the conscientious student may receive the best possible instruction. For catalog  
F. E. GORDON, Treas., 3304 Baltimore  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY**  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**Furs**  
H. J. WILDE  
Master Furrier  
Diplome d'honneur de Paris  
Also do repairing and remodeling.  
224 East 11th St.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## MOST OF WHITES CERTIFIED TAKEN IN THREE STATES

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi  
Feel Effects of Order by the  
Provost Marshal-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The effect of Provost Marshal General Crowder's recent order to send only white men to the army camps in the second quota of selected men has been to take almost all of the white men certified to the new national army from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Unofficial and approximate figures show that few more than 5200 white men are available from Georgia, whereas the State's 40 per cent quota is estimated at more than 7300. Alabama draft units, likewise, will fall short by about 1000 men on the 40 per cent call.

While the call has been made in order to give time for military officials to decide the problems of race segregation in military camps, much editorial comment and criticism by private citizens opposes it in southern states, particularly in Mississippi. There are many sections in Mississippi where the Negroes outnumber the white people as many as three to one.

Former Governor Noel, who was appointed attorney to represent the Provost Marshal in Holmes County, Mississippi, has urged the Secretary of War to make the selection apply to both Negroes and whites alike.

## You May Select Your Fall Coat From 17 Different Styles



Of navy blue velour trimmed with broad-tail plush.

Coats follow the loose, belted lines that are particularly youthful and becoming. The wide shawl collars may be buttoned close about the chin for winter service.

Wool velours and imported tweeds are seen in the Coats for \$25.00. The choice of color is unusually wide. Sizes 14 to 44.

Other Coats are priced from \$19.75 up to \$250.

**Emery, Bird, Thayer Company**  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**Klines**  
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**A Specialization of Our  
Millinery Department**  
smart, inexpensive hats that are above the average of hats usually priced.  
\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and up

**MILLER & SAYRE**  
INSURANCE  
and  
REAL ESTATE LOANS  
507-9 Lathrop Building, KANSAS CITY  
Phone M 1021

**EUREKA**  
GARMENT CLEANERS  
W. G. HEMPHILL, Mgr.  
3442-44 Brooklyn Avenue  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**MUNDAY'S  
HAND LAUNDRY**  
612-14 East 18th Street  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
"We Ask an Opportunity to Serve"  
Bell Pl. Grand 553 Home Pl. Main 4523

**THE JONES STORE CO**  
Walnut Street, 2d Floor  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**Myron Green**  
CAFETERIAS  
Funny how a man can't get the flavor and snack and wholesome goodness into cooking that a woman can. All cooking in my places is done by women.  
FIRST FLOOR, 1115 WALNUT  
SECOND FLOOR, 1625 MAIN  
FOURTH FLOOR, 1013 GRAND

**SAMUEL MURRAY**  
FLORIST  
1017 Grand Avenue  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**JOHN FRASER**  
Merchant Tailor  
Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Phones: Bell Main 111—Home Main 7579

**"Like Eating at Home"**  
Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria  
3208-10 TROOST  
"Like nice home-cooked food!" I have been in the business a great many years and take pride in serving good, wholesome meals at small cost.  
Home Phone S. 5480 Bell Phone S. 1002  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**THOMAS R. FORD**  
The Bishop Press  
Coca-Cola Building  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
PHONES HOME 2797 MAIN  
BELL 2797 GRAND

**TIERNAN DART**  
PRINTING COMPANY  
CALIFORNIA WORK  
PRINTING  
BLANK BOOKS  
BINDING  
312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**Gotham**  
Gold Stripe  
Silk Hose  
for Women  
in all the  
Approved Shades  
for Autumn  
\$1.25

**Wool Brothers**  
KANSAS CITY

**HOCQUARD**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
1328 and 1330 Grand Avenue  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Our large stocks of good dependable goods to draw from, mean satisfaction for our patrons.

**YOU CAN'T FORGET**  
**ABC 123**  
FIREPROOF  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**LEAVE IT TO LYLE**  
WHEN YOU INSURE  
LYLE A. STEPHENSON  
THE INSURER  
10th Street Entrance R. A. Long Building  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**We Are Equipped**  
To Handle MEN'S Clothes Only  
Positively hand done, new on buttons and return each article in complete repair without additional charge.  
THE BACHELOR'S LAUNDRY COMPANY  
"For the Striver Set Exclusively"  
2004-2006 BROADWAY  
Home Phone 6015-6016 Main  
Bell Phone 3011 Grand

**Silver Laundry Company**  
Established 21 Years  
Silver Service is Satisfactory  
LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING  
ALSO TOWELS, APRONS  
AND COATS FURNISHED  
1012-1020 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Telephones: Home, 2308 Main; Bell, Tiv Main

**NAHIGIAN BROS.**  
Oriental Rugs  
Also Expert Repairing and  
Cleaning  
220 E. 11th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
**BRIQUETTES**  
The D. H. ANDERSON SALES CO.  
PHONES 5200 EAST  
All



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCKS HAVE GOOD UPTURN

Early Irregularity Followed by Strong Advance Throughout the List—Both Railroads and Industrials Make Good Gains

Irregularly lower prices prevailed in the early trading of the New York stock market today. Gulf common rose a point and Superior Steel was up as much at one time, although it eased off later. Mexican Petroleum was firm. Some of the coppers were heavy. Utah lost a point and Anaconda nearly as much. Crucible Steel, Baldwin and Bethlehem Steel "B" were weak, and General Motors was off 1/4 of a point. Steel common also declined 1/4.

The New York market remained heavy late in the first half hour. Stocks fluctuated erratically. There were further losses, followed by some moderate gains. Central Leather, on the extra dividend declaration, moved up nearly 2 points to 86 1/2 and rallied 1 1/2 during the first half of the session. Net losses were recorded at midday by Crucible, Lackawanna Steel, American Smelting, General Motors, Marine, Utah Copper and U. S. Steel. Moderate net gains were recorded by Texas Company, National Enameling, Reading, Corn Products, Gulf and Superior Steel.

In the early afternoon a buying movement started. In a short time early losses had been wiped out and some large net gains were recorded before the beginning of the last hour. U. S. Steel led in point of activity. Other stock stocks, Pittsburgh Coal, the motor issues, Gulf and the railroad stocks recorded substantial gains.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### UNION PACIFIC

	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$1,273,351	\$1,085,983
Operating expenses	538,529	475,501
Net operating income	734,822	610,482
From Jan. to Aug. 31—		
Gross revenue	\$6,256,367	\$5,451,663
Operating expenses	2,501,712	2,151,103
Net operating income	3,754,655	3,300,560
From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	\$14,413,301	\$12,543,438
Operating expenses	5,502,611	4,824,719
Net operating income	8,910,690	7,718,719

### ATLANTIC

	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$1,071,692	\$1,151,663
Operating expenses	418,712	405,103
Net operating income	652,980	746,560
From Jan. to Aug. 31—		
Gross revenue	\$6,256,367	\$5,451,663
Operating expenses	2,501,712	2,151,103
Net operating income	3,754,655	3,300,560
From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	\$14,413,301	\$12,543,438
Operating expenses	5,502,611	4,824,719
Net operating income	8,910,690	7,718,719

### DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC

	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$1,071,692	\$1,151,663
Operating expenses	418,712	405,103
Net operating income	652,980	746,560
From Jan. to Aug. 31—		
Gross revenue	\$6,256,367	\$5,451,663
Operating expenses	2,501,712	2,151,103
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From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	\$14,413,301	\$12,543,438
Operating expenses	5,502,611	4,824,719
Net operating income	8,910,690	7,718,719

### BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$1,071,692	\$1,151,663
Operating expenses	418,712	405,103
Net operating income	652,980	746,560
From Jan. to Aug. 31—		
Gross revenue	\$6,256,367	\$5,451,663
Operating expenses	2,501,712	2,151,103
Net operating income	3,754,655	3,300,560
From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	\$14,413,301	\$12,543,438
Operating expenses	5,502,611	4,824,719
Net operating income	8,910,690	7,718,719

### THIRD WEEK SEPT.

	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$1,071,692	\$1,151,663
Operating expenses	418,712	405,103
Net operating income	652,980	746,560
From Jan. to Aug. 31—		
Gross revenue	\$6,256,367	\$5,451,663
Operating expenses	2,501,712	2,151,103
Net operating income	3,754,655	3,300,560
From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	\$14,413,301	\$12,543,438
Operating expenses	5,502,611	4,824,719
Net operating income	8,910,690	7,718,719

### DECREASE

### PRESIDENT MEETS MISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has received the members of the Dutch Economic Mission to the United States. A. G. A. Van Edele, J. B. Van der Hoven Van Oord and Joost Van Houten, accompanied by Minister Van Rappard. He welcomed the mission to the United States and expressed the hope that they would be able to arrange satisfactorily with the exports council the matter of shipment of food to their country.

### BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$18,721,721	\$14,215,005
Balance	\$1,517,129	\$2,572,722
Local subsidiary credit balances today	\$193,041	

### WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

### BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

For the interior: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

### TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	12 noon	4 p. m.
Boston	54	61	61
New York	54	61	61
Philadelphia	54	61	61
Pittsburgh	54	61	61
St. Louis	54	61	61
San Francisco	54	61	61
Seattle	54	61	61
Portland, Ore.	54	61	61
Portland, Me.	54	61	61
Washington	54	61	61

### TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY

	8 a. m.	12 noon	4 p. m.
Boston	54	61	61
New York	54	61	61
Philadelphia	54	61	61
Pittsburgh	54	61	61
St. Louis	54	61	61
San Francisco	54	61	61
Seattle	54	61	61
Portland, Ore.	54	61	61
Portland, Me.	54	61	61
Washington	54	61	61

### ALABAMA FOR TODAY

	8 a. m.	12 noon	4 p. m.
Birmingham	54	61	61
Montgomery	54	61	61
Mobile	54	61	61
Tuscaloosa	54	61	61
Prichard	54	61	61
Dothan	54	61	61
Anniston	54	61	61
Opelika	54	61	61
Enterprise	54	61	61
Prichard	54	61	61

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	8 a. m.	12 noon	4 p. m.
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Montgomery	54	61	61
Mobile	54	61	61
Tuscaloosa	54	61	61
Prichard	54	61	61
Dothan	54	61	61
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Opelika	54	61	61
Enterprise	54	61	61
Prichard	54	61	61

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Opelika	54	61	61
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Prichard	54	61	61

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Montgomery	54	61	61
Mobile	54	61	61
Tuscaloosa	54	61	61
Prichard	54	61	61
Dothan	54	61	61
Anniston	54	61	61
Opelika	54	61	61
Enterprise	54	61	61
Prichard	54	61	61

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	25 1/2	26	25	25 1/2
Alaska Gold...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am B Sugar	87	88	86 1/2	87
Am Can...	43 1/2	44 1/2	42	43 1/2
Am Car Fy	72 1/2	73 1/2	72	72 1/2
Am H & L	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf.	58 1/2	59	58	58
AmIceSec pf.	48	48	48	48
Am Int' Corp.	51 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2
Am Linseed...	25	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Am Lins'd pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Loco...	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Loco pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelt'g...	101 1/2	102	100	101
Am Steel Fy...	68	68	68	68
Am Sugar...	113	113	113	113
Am Tel & Tel...	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am Woolen...	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Am Writ pf...	32	32	32	32
Am Zinc...	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Anaconda...	73 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	73
Atchison...	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
At Const L.L.	109	109	109	109
At Gulf...	109 1/2	110 1/2	109	109 1/2
Bald Loco...	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Bald Loco pf.	101	101	99 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio...	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Barrett Co. pf	106	106	106	106
Beaumont...	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Beth Steel...	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Beth Steel B...	94 1/2	95 1/2	92	93 1/2
BFGoodrich...	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	46
Brook R.T.	61	61	61	61
Burns BROS.	91	91	91	91
Butte & Sup.	24	24	24	24
Cal Pac Corp.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Cal Petrol...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Can Pacific...	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2
CI Leather...	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
C Leather pf.	109	109	109	109
Chan Motor...	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Ches & Ohio...	57	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
CM&St Paul...	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
CM&St P pf.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
Chi R I & P...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chi R I & P...	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Chi R I & P...	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54
Chi R I & P...	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Chi & West...	10	10	10	10
C&G West pf.	29	29	28 1/2	29 1/2
Chi & N.W.	106	106	106	106
Chile Cop...	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19
Chino Cop...	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Col Fuel...	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47
Col Gas & El.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Con Gas...	104	104	103	103
Con Prod...	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Cruc Steel...	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74
Cruc Steel pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34
Cuban C S pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84	84
Del & Huds...	102	105	101 1/2	104 1/2
Del & Lac...	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2
Denver...	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74
Electric...	27	27	27	27
Erie...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
F.M.&S.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
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F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	23	23	23	23
F.M.&S. pf.	2			



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FOREIGN BOND  
PRICES DROP

Issues of Allied Governments Now Selling on Attractive Basis, as Yield Is High—Conversion of Short Term Notes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bonds of allied governments traded in on New York Stock Exchange have not recently maintained the unfailing activity which marked their career prior to this summer. At times trading has been up to standard, at other times they have been practically neglected.

Yet present prices are nearer the low levels of the year than the high prices. In last few months the market quotations have conformed, though in a slighter degree, to the movement among bonds in general.

Presumably this is more or less bound up with the matter of taxation. Income from these foreign securities is of course subject to income tax and there has been some selling of these issues and investment of proceeds in tax-exempt municipals. On account of high yield it has been possible for some investors to dispose of them at these prices without actual loss, while others who bought around the low prices have still a real profit.

Then, of course, there has been a drastic decline in high grade corporate bonds. With high grade bonds legal for savings banks in this State purchasable to return about 5 per cent, some investors have begun to consider turning their funds into long term securities. Obviously, they feel that the downward movement of long term bonds is nearing the end, based necessarily on theory that the economic situation of Germany is such that the war cannot much longer be protracted.

In that case sooner or later there is likely to be an extended movement from short-term to long-term issues. Whether there is any considerable number of investors thinking along such lines, bond men state there has been some conversion of holdings of these foreign government issues for long term corporate securities. To date, however, it has not proceeded to any great extent.

The following table of foreign issues gives high and low prices for 1917, last high prices, and closing prices Sept. 21, with declines from the highs:

		1917		Last High		Last Low	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
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100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
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100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
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100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
100 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	9	



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## PREMIER'S PURPOSE INDICATED IN LETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The following correspondence is taken as proof that the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, intends to form a national Government, either before the impending elections, or afterwards, if he should be returned to power.

Mr. E. P. Davis, K. C., who is one of the parties to the correspondence, is a prominent barrister of Vancouver, B. C., and one of the leading Liberals in the Province. On Sept. 5 Mr. Davis wrote as follows to the Premier:

"The Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, P. C., K. C. M. G., Ottawa.

"Dear Sir Robert: I would esteem it a great favor if you would let me know whether it is your intention to go to the country in the coming elections upon the principle of forming a union Government, should you be returned to power.

"If this is a question which will embarrass you, na rally you will not answer it, but personally, as a Liberal, and feeling in this particular juncture as many other Liberals feel, I may say that an answer to this question will be of great assistance to me in deciding upon the attitude to adopt in the election.

"Yours sincerely,

"E. P. DAVIS."

Under date Sept. 10, Sir Robert Borden replied as follows:

"My dear Mr. Davis: Your letter of the 5th instant has been just received by me. It is both my purpose and my expectation to form a union government before the general election, which is now imminent. As you are aware, I have during the past 3½ months used my best endeavors for that purpose, which has been publicly announced. I am sending herewith a copy of my reply to a win-the-war convention in Toronto, and an extract from my letter to Mr. Rogers when I accepted his resignation.

"If it should prove impossible to form a union government before the general election, I shall certainly do so if I should be returned to power.

"I shall be grateful to you if you will make me acquainted from time to time with your views respecting public matters in this supreme moment when all party considerations should be placed in the background and all personal considerations shrink into absolute insignificance.

"Yours faithfully,

"R. L. BORDEN."

COLD STORAGE INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Government commission investigating the profits of cold storage firms in Canada has adjourned for two weeks. In the meantime a staff of 20 accountants is going over the books of one of the storage companies and there will be no further sitting until a complete audit is made, Oct. 4 being mentioned as the probable date upon which the inquiry will be resumed. It has been found that the net profits of the company under investigation, upon the general manager's evidence, have been as follows: 1913, \$166,826; 1914, \$154,605; 1915, \$580,750; 1916, \$1,539,473; 1917, \$1,379,904. The dividends paid each year were found to be as follows: 1913, \$112,500 at 7½ per cent; 1914, \$45,000 at 3 per cent; 1915, \$225,000 at 13 per cent; 1916, \$300,000 cash at 20 per cent and a stock dividend of \$500,000 at 33½ per cent; 1917, \$250,000 at 12½ per cent.

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FARMERS SEE TESTS OF REIN-TRACTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—An exhibition of farm power machinery has just been held at the Provincial Industrial Farm, a few miles north of this city. There were 60 tractors in all, covering every type of implement, from an old wooden plow once used by Daniel Webster, to the modern rein-drive tractor, the disc harrow and the ensilage cutter.

There was a large gathering of farmers and city folk and the weather was perfect, though the ground on account of lack of rain was very hard and proved a severe test of the strength and endurance of the tractors. The tented fields were a veritable hive of activity, while the machines crawled over the ground dragging harrows, seed drills and other implements, and airplanes circled overhead.

The rein-drive tractor is guided by reins, like a horse team. It is simply constructed, is efficient, cannot upset, and will turn in the space of six feet four inches. The driver feels no vibrations when going over rough ground.

Both Canadian and American manufacturers took part in the exhibition.

HYDRO POWER SALES INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The first half of the year 1917 saw a large increase in the sale of local hydro electric power, 15,000,000 k. w. hours of new business being recorded. Revenue increased 16½ per cent, the greater consumption being mostly in the lower priced units. The total revenue for the first six months of the year was \$998,957, as compared with \$849,378 in the same months of last year. After providing for all its liabilities, the local plant had a surplus of \$198,485 at the end of June. The total assets of the company are over \$9,000,000.

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M. HUYSMANS' ATTITUDE IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—What standpoint Camille Huysmans, secretary of the Socialist International, adopts with regard to the ethics of this war, is a question raised by a French senator.

It is a question which has troubled a good many people, considering the attitude of M. Huysmans since the beginning of the war and the fact that he is a Belgian, a fellow-citizen of those thousands of men and women who have been deported into slavery by the German invaders. The writer of the article in Le Rappel, M. Lucien Cornet, points out that when last heard of he was conferring with the Minority German Socialists; before that he had entered into conversation with the majority. He always seems to have something to say, remarks the Senator, to those who invaded his country after having promised to respect its neutrality, and if necessary to defend it. He did Germany a great service, since he prevented the Socialists of all countries from recognizing that it was Germany's fault that it was made impossible for their international bureau to arrive at a decision, or to issue an appeal. Brought face to face with the situation, the Socialists in the whole world would have realized how monstrous the German action had been. They had placed their headquarters in neutral territory, but the neutrality of that country was violated and their executive dispersed. It was in point of fact an outrage on the Socialist Party, and to have obliged Germany to acknowledge this and to face her responsibility was the least and most indulgent step which the victims of the invasion should have taken, with regard to the invader. It was thus that all the Belgian members of the international bureau understood their duty. M. Huysmans thought otherwise. He did all he could to get things settled as if nothing had taken place in Belgium at all. He even deliberately placed himself at the disposal of those whom he knew were partisans of Germany. Troelsstra wishes to bring allied Socialists to confer with German Socialists and M. Huysmans even goes further than this in order to support the scheme. After the failure of the first Stockholm intrigue, the Dane Bjorberg, at the request of the German Majority, develops the intrigue by going to Petrograd to hoodwink the Russians. Again M. Huysmans lends his signature. The other day the Belgian refugee committees in Holland went to seek for some words of comfort from the Belgian deputies also in exile in Holland. Arthur Huysse and Raemondou, who belong to the "bourgeois" parties, used very much the same terms as those with which the Socialist Terwarne qualifies the action of the Germans in Belgium. M. Huysmans, when applied to, only remarks: "Why am I questioned?" "To know what you are made of," the Belgians might have answered. For really the time has come when it should be ascertained whether this man is a man or merely a piece of furniture. When he is as indifferent as M. Huysmans, difficult questions come to be asked. In Belgium, men and women are being shot and deported. M. Huysmans spends his time conferring and calling meetings. The Belgian workmen declare their misery and their indignation. M. Huysmans takes no notice. M. Vandervelde and the other Belgian Socialists make every effort to have some remedy applied which will relieve their misfortune; they implore their fellow Socialists to refrain from going hand in hand with the originators of all this suffering. It would take a great deal more than all this to move M. Huysmans. So much impassivity in the middle of the worst catastrophes of which his own people are the victims arouses wonderment. Questions are asked, and the endeavor to understand the point of view remains unsuccessful. It is a moral monstrosity. Any society, as much a society of nations as a society composed of individuals, rests forcibly on an implicit and reciprocal confidence. What society of nations does M. Huysmans hope to establish if it comprises people who have been the victims of the most abominable abuse of confidence, as well as those who have perpetrated that crime and have profited by it, who have not repented of it and who have not been punished?

What does M. Huysmans hope or think would happen in such a case?

Can it be that he regards the whole war as a vast misunderstanding on which a hurried condemnation must be passed? If so it certainly does not honor to his judgment for never has the world been faced with a more clearly defined question: on the one side are those to whom might is right, on the other, those who consider right to be independent of might and superior to it because its nature is indestructible. There are those who regard the policeman as properly under the orders of the judge, and yet others who think the judge should be at the beck and call of the policeman. M. Huysmans is in agreement with the latter category. What do the Socialists think about it? . . . To smile on the executioner is to strike the victim; it is to be guilty of an abominable crime against justice, a crime more difficult to forgive than most others, for it is the substitution of hypocrisy for ferocity, and of the two hypocrisy is the worse.

ITALIAN AND SLAV RELATIONS IMPROVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—A correspondent of the Secolo sends from Zurich an account of some statements made to him by Professor Markovitch of the University of Belgrade and director of the Serbian, on the subject of the recent indications of better feeling between the Italians and Slavs. The fact that Professor Markovitch is said to be in the confidence of the Serbian Government and in constant communication with Serbian official circles, makes his remarks all the more interesting.

The signs of change in Italian public opinion toward the Jugo-Slav problem were, Professor Markovitch affirmed, followed with sincere pleasure in Slav circles. They had always keenly regretted the shadow of Italian-Slav disagreement, which was the more deplorable in that only the enemies of both countries derived any benefit from it. A change in the general attitude of the two countries was therefore absolutely necessary, because, after all, they were allies and they should show a conciliatory spirit even when dealing with the most thorny problems. So far as he could judge of events in Italy from where he was, it seemed to him that the atmosphere was very fairly favorable for a reconciliation of feeling, the first forerunner and sign of a definite political agreement. For his part, and so far as he was qualified to speak for his fellow countrymen, he might say that the change taking place in Italy had produced an excellent impression among the Serbians. The enlightened thinkers in the two allied camps should now take advantage of the new situation to bring about a real and lasting understanding. In his opinion the principle evil from which arose profitless discussion was the mistaken way in which the problem had been presented. The Italians and the Jugo-Slavs were seldom heard speaking of the facts which drew them closer and united them, but only too often of those which separated or might separate them. They considered the problem from a negative instead of a positive point of view. He would not inquire whose fault that was, and it would be useless to do so. He would only try to see by what means a practical result might be arrived at. The principle condition for a rapprochement seemed to have been realized; the moment that Italy pronounced herself in favor of the idea of Jugo-Slav unity and took her stand in favor of "nationality," Italian policy was clearly defined and above all criticism.

Italian aspirations on the Adriatic appeared then in another light, and no insurmountable difficulty in the way of a reconciliation with Serbo-Croatian-Slovene aspirations should exist. This was what he had always affirmed, declared Professor Markovitch, and what today he believed more firmly than ever. The times were too serious for idle discussions. Austria-Hungary, with her fraudulent reforms, was threatening them, and if they saw in France and England (not to speak of America, who had not even thought of Hungary) a tendency to temporize and to consider the preservation of Austria, it was because the Slavs and the Italians had done nothing to prevent this political dilatorism from depriving their national claims of all possibility of realization.







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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## The Children's Window

The mothers of that neighborhood of the town had gathered together for an afternoon's sewing and knitting and, as they talked, the conversation soon centered itself about their children. The question of amusement and entertainment, especially the indoor variety, came up. Different schemes and inventions for keeping the small folks busy and happy were discussed. Finally, one mother of five spoke up and asked, "Did any of you ever try giving your children a window to decorate?" In spite of their chorus of noes, every one looked interested.

"My children love to cut pictures out of old magazines and papers and catalogues, just as I suppose all children do. And they used to put them around everywhere. Finally, I thought of the window scheme. It is in the store room and looks out upon the blank wall of the next house, so there is no view to be disguised by their performances. The center of the room has been cleared out and a low table and chairs have been put in there. Upon some shelves, on the wall, are the piles of old magazines and papers which they have collected. One shelf is devoted to their pencils and crayons, paints and blunt scissors. Each child has his own pair of these, and there are two or three extra pairs for visiting children.

"They are allowed to stick their pictures all over that window, if they wish, and they have beautiful times with it. One day some one gave them a beautifully illustrated garden catalogue. Such happy hours as they had with that! They played market garden for weeks. I think, cut out the pictures of vegetables and made a wonderful garden with them on the window. Later on, they became a firm of florists and had gorgeous flower gardens on their window. That catalogue was one of their choicest treasures and they are always on the hunt for more like it. Incidentally, they have learned a great deal from it, for they have been much interested in reading the descriptions of the flowers, vegetables and fruits, and the directions for raising them. I am glad of this, for it makes them more interested in our own garden.

"Then they have stores of all sorts, most remarkable department stores, with all sorts and kinds of merchandise for which they gravely take orders, make out bills and checks in payment.

"It is easy enough to stick the pictures on the window. Usually, they use just plain water, because then it is so easy to change the arrangement, but sometimes they like a little thin paste. Whatever they use, they do not find much difficulty in washing off their decorations, whenever they want to paste up something new.

They never seem to tire of their window and I notice that their young friends seem quite as enthusiastic over it. Many a time I have heard a small visitor say, when asked what he would like to play, 'Oh, let's play store (or garden or something of the sort) up on your window.' And they almost always play happily, too. The window has rather small panes, so that, if they want to play different things, each one may take a pane and decorate it to suit himself. Altogether, the children's window, as we call it, is a valuable institution in our house. It is a toy of which the youngsters never seem to tire."

## A Country Method of Canning String Beans

This is a recipe which a farmer's wife, up in New York State, gave to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the other day. She says that she has used it this past year and found it satisfactory. First, she washes and strings the beans carefully, then she cuts them in small pieces, as for ordinary cooking. Next, she puts 15 cups of these beans in a kettle, with 1 scant cup of sugar, 1/2 cup of salt, and water enough to cover them. She lets them boil hard for 5 minutes, then skims out the beans, packs them in jars and pours the boiling liquid over them. One should be careful that none of the beans protrude above the liquid, she cautions. These should be sealed tightly, just as one seals up canned fruit and preserves. When wanted for use, the liquid should be drained off, the beans should be covered with cold water, set over the fire and scalded. This water, too, should be drained off and the beans cooked in the usual way. The farmer's wife, who uses this recipe, says that she did not open the last of her canned beans until the first of the new ones were ripe this season, and she found them in perfect condition, just as good as the fresh ones. To be sure, she canned them the day they were picked from her garden. She adds that she has been told that this recipe is equally good for canning corn, but she has not proved that for herself.

## Another Peach Dessert

This is really copied from peach shortcake, but still it is different. First bake a sponge cake in two long shallow pans. Peel and cut peaches into thin slices and sweeten them. Whip some sweet cream until stiff, sweeten and flavor it. Put a layer of peaches over one cake and cover with the cream. Place the other cake on top of this and cover with the rest of the peaches and the cream.

## Venetian Glass



A piece of Sixteenth Century Venetian glass

LONDON, England.—On account, both of its artistic quality and its history, Venetian glass may be said to hold the highest place among the different varieties of European glass. The history of modern glass really

began with the famous Sixteenth Century "cristallo" of Venice, and in that century Venetian glass reached its high-water mark of excellence. There are two theories respecting the origin of glassmaking in Venice; one is that the fugitives from the mainland of Italy, fleeing before Attila and his Huns, brought the knowledge of the glassmaking process with them; the other is that it was learned from the Greeks by Byzantium. The taking of Constantinople, in 1204, is said to have contributed to the knowledge of glassmaking in Venice; but these theories are really all conjectures. There is no authentic record of the manufacture of Venetian glass before the Thirteenth Century, and it is uncertain where the earlier glass mosaics in St. Marks may have been made. What is certain is that the Venetian glassmakers, or "vitrarii," were formed into corporations in the year 1268, and that, a few years later, in 1275, laws were passed forbidding the export of sand and other substances used in glassmaking. The Venetians held that making glass was an occupation of a nobleman. Indeed, they went further than this; they held that the craft embodied those who practiced it, and every glassmaker of Venice, Murano or Altare styled himself a "gentleman glassmaker," although he might be no more than a journeyman working for wages.

The Venetian glass of the Fifteenth Century was still rather heavy, and the shapes in which it was made were not unlike the silver mugs and cups of the same period. Gothic ideals still prevailed; the decoration of the glass, on the other hand, was reminiscent of oriental designs and methods. With the Sixteenth Century came a revival of classic shapes, and very beautiful results followed. Mr. Nesbitt writes of the glass vessels of this period that "their elegant forms have ever made them the delight of all who have a true feeling for beauty." These productions were even more highly prized at that time than they are today. In 1547, precautions were taken to prevent the secrets of the manufacture of glass from being carried abroad, and the glassmakers of Murano were not permitted to emigrate and establish themselves in other places. The glassmakers of Altare, on the other hand, knew no such restraints, and were at liberty to go abroad and to sell their services. Henry VIII seems to have been a great admirer of Venetian glass, and means were evidently found to bring the brittle stuff safely to England, for the inventory of the King's glass at Westminster, in 1542, shows that he possessed 371 glass vessels, including a great variety of shapes and kinds, many of which, according to the inventory, had been mounted or otherwise ornamented by the goldsmiths. The beautiful simple forms of Sixteenth Century Venetian glass might, with advantage, be reproduced more freely today than is actually the case. A florid style of overdecorated and overcolored Venetian glass has unfortunately attained a large measure of popularity of late years. Still, there are, even now, simple and pleasing shapes to be found in this glass by those who will diligently seek for them; and, should the modern glassmakers of Venice find that the de-

mand for good designs increases, they will no doubt turn attention to their inheritance from their predecessors and spend more time in contemplating the work of their forerunners. Then, it may be, they will themselves produce something equal even to the Venetian glass of the Sixteenth Century and, possibly, something even better.

## Afternoon Pebbles

"I have been experimenting with little cakes, to serve with lemonade to cutters these warm afternoons," she remarked, as she passed a plate of her cookery about to a group of friends. "When I was in England, I had some most delectable things to eat which they called pebbles. I meant to try to get the recipe for them, but, somehow, I came off home without it. So I have been experimenting. These are not rock cakes; I could not possibly call them that, but they resemble them somewhat, so I have named them 'afternoon pebbles,' and they are so easily made that I am going to tell you how I did them. I started out as though I were going to make biscuits, the baking powder kind. I sifted together 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of salt and 4 teaspoons of baking powder, but I added to that 1/2 cup of sugar. Then I worked in about 2 teaspoons of fat and, when that was well blended, stirred in 1/2 cup of seedless raisins and 1/2 cup of black walnuts, broken or cut into small pieces. If I had had any candied orange peel in the house, I should have put in nearly 1/2 cup of that also, but I did not have a bit. I added enough sweet milk to make a stiff dough, also. The juice of half a lemon. I meant to put in the grated rind but, as I was in a hurry, I left it out—next time I think I shall try it, though. The dough should be just as stiff as possible. I dropped it from a teaspoon upon biscuit tins and baked them in a good oven—not too hot, for I wanted them to have a chance to rise. They came out very well and the guests that I have served them to before said they liked them. I am sure they did, too, for they ate them all up, which pleased me very much. Now if you like them, too, I am going to make them again."

## Frosted Grapes

Frosted grapes make an attractive decoration for many a festive dish, and it is not much trouble to prepare them. First of all, choose the clusters carefully, then wash them thoroughly and let them drain until dry. Next dip them into the whites of eggs and then into enough fine granulated sugar, which has been heated, to cover them, and spread them out to dry.

## The Cooking of Dried Foods

When the housekeeper is ready to cook the various foods and vegetables which she has dried during the summer months, she must remember that the moisture which has been dried out of them must be restored, and that this is a somewhat lengthy process which is, of course, not surprising when one remembers the length of time required for the dehydration. The United States Department of Agriculture, which has prepared an instructive bulletin on dehydrating vegetables and fruits, issues with it directions for cooking them. We quote some which may be helpful to interested housekeepers:

**Snap Beans**—Soak overnight or 8 to 12 hours, using 10 pints of water to 1 pound of beans, or 3 times as much water as beans. Boil 3 hours in the same water, with a slice of bacon; drain off water and add salt, pepper and butter. Cream sauce may be used. Four ounces of beans will serve 10 people.

**Irish Potatoes**—Soak 6 to 8 hours, or overnight, using 8 pints of water to 1 pound of potatoes, or 2 parts of water to 1 part of potatoes.

**Fried Potatoes**—Boil in the same water about 5 minutes. Drain and fry in the same way as fresh potatoes.

**Mashed Potatoes**—Boil in the same water 20 to 30 minutes. Drain and steam 5 to 10 minutes and then mash, adding salt, pepper, butter and milk.

**Dried Cooked Potatoes**—If the potatoes were cooked before drying, it will not be necessary to soak them before cooking. Place the dried potato in a double boiler, add about 2 cups of milk to 1 cup of potato, cover, and steam until soft. Beat, season with salt, pepper, and butter, and serve like fresh mashed potato.

**Sweet Potato**—Dried raw sweet potatoes may be soaked and cooked like Irish potatoes (see above). In preparing dried cooked sweet potatoes for the table, water should be substituted for the milk used in steaming the Irish potatoes. Except for this, the same method can be followed.

**Spinach**—Dried spinach takes up water very readily and may be cooked slowly, without previous soaking. If preferred, it can be soaked 2 to 6 hours, which will shorten the time required for cooking. A little salt pork, added to the spinach, improves the flavor, or it may be buttered when served.

**Cabbage (Creamed)**—Put heaping cupful in 7 cups of cold fresh water and bring very slowly to a boil, and boil steadily for 30 minutes. Do not cover kettle during cooking. Add 1/2 teaspoon of salt. Drain well. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter and when it is bubbling hot, add 1 heaping tablespoon of flour, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1/4 teaspoon of pepper. Stir well, but do not brown. Then add 1 cup of milk slowly and stir until smooth and thick. Let come to a boil, then add the well-drained cabbage and heat together until boiling. Serve at once.

**With Vinegar Dressing**—Follow the above general directions for cooking cabbage. Drain well. Add 1/2 cup of vinegar, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1/4 teaspoon of pepper. Return to fire and heat a few minutes. Serve smoking hot.

**Squash**—Soak 8 to 12 hours, or overnight, using 10 pints of water to 1 pound of squash, or 3 parts of water to 1 part of squash.

**Mashed Squash**—Boil slowly in the same water 1 hour. Mash well and add salt, pepper, and butter.

**Squash Pie**—Soak 1 cup of dried squash 8 to 12 hours in 3 cups of water. Cook in the same water 1 hour and mash well. Mix thoroughly 1 egg well beaten, 3/4 cup of sugar, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, and 1 tablespoon of flour. Stir in 1/2 teaspoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice, and ginger, a pinch of cloves, and 1 1/2 cups of milk. Add squash. Bake in a hot oven.

**Beets**—Dried, sliced beets, if soaked too long, lose their red color and good flavor. Soaking for 2 hours (2 parts water to 1 part beets) should be sufficient. They should then be cooked, in the same water, for about 1 1/2 hours. If they are cooled in the same water in which they are cooked, it is believed that the color is improved.

**Creamed Beets**—Soak 1 cup of dried beet root in 2 cups of water from 6 to 8 hours. Cook until tender. Cool in the same water. Drain off water. Add 2 tablespoons of sugar, 1/4 cup of vinegar, 1/4 cup of water, tablespoon of butter, and a little salt; heat together to boiling point, thicken a little with flour and water well blended. Serve hot.

**Pickled Beets**—Cook as above, add vinegar and spices and sweeten to taste. Dried beets may seem to lose color, but cooling in the water in which they were boiled will tend to restore the natural color.

**Buttered Beets**—Soak 2 cups of dried beets for 2 hours, in 4 cups of cold water, and cook until tender. Drain and add to the beets 2 tablespoons of butter, 1 teaspoon of salt, and 1/4 teaspoon of pepper. Stir carefully, in order to butter and season each slice of beet without breaking it. Serve hot.

**Carrots**—Buttered carrots. Very young carrots do not require soaking. They may be placed in cold water (about 3 cups of water to 1 cup of

dried carrots) and cooked slowly for about 1 1/2 hours. If the carrots are old and cut in large pieces for drying, soaking 2 to 6 hours, or even overnight, may be necessary. Drain off water, add salt and pepper, and serve buttered or with drawn butter or cream sauce.

To use with boiled or roast meats, soak as above, boil in same water 10 minutes, and drop in with the meat.

**Carrot Pudding**—Soak 1-3 cup of dried carrots in 2 1/2 cups of water 6 to 8 hours, or overnight. Add to the carrots 1 cup of raw potatoes, 1 cup of dried cherries, and 2-3 cup of suet, and chop up fine. Then add 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of sugar, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon of cloves, 1/2 teaspoon of nutmeg, 1/2 teaspoon of soda well mixed. Stir until thoroughly mixed. Steam 3 hours and serve hot with pudding sauce.

**Onions**—Dried, thinly sliced onions may be cooked slowly, without previous cooking, about 2 cups of water being needed for each cup of dried onion. If very dry, the onions are better if soaked from 2 to 6 hours and then cooked in the same water until tender. After cooking, the onions may be used like any other onions, in a great variety of ways.

## Removing Ink Spots

Almost every one knows that it is generally possible to remove ink from cloth, a white tablecloth, for instance, by dipping the stained part, while the stain is fresh and wet, in sweet milk and letting it stand, completely immersed in the milk until the latter sours. Then it may usually be washed out, without difficulty. Another method of extracting such spots, which some housekeepers find satisfactory, in the case of cotton or linen, is to dip the spots in pure melted tallow. They say that, when they wash out the tallow, the ink comes along with it. Still another woman recommends tomato juice. She says that it will remove ink stains from linen and stains from the hands, as well.

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## Floor Coverings From Far Cathay

The thoughts of many thousands of women are just now turned to certain domestic questions, which even the events of European warfare cannot entirely supersede. House cleaning and home furnishing are about to become the most popular indoor sports. One of the most important and expensive items in the whole problem of the home beautiful has always been that of carpets and rugs; and, in this year of soaring prices, the getting of one's money's worth becomes of more interest than usual, as well as of greater difficulty. In many commercial lines, there is a vast amount of substitution going on.

The oriental rug will never lose its popularity, a fact plainly demonstrated during the past three years. Stocks of these rugs in the United States were fairly large when hostilities broke out in Europe, and retail dealers, foreseeing the future difficulties in procuring goods, accordingly laid in heavy supplies. In the course of time, these diminished, prices rose to unusual figures, and soon it became a great problem as to where further rugs from oriental looms were to be obtained. Turkey, Persia and India were drawn into the vortex of war; added to this, certain internal troubles arose in these countries, and, for a time, it appeared that the supply must soon cease altogether.

It is a fact not too widely known that the earliest rugs of which we have any record came from China. This old land long antedated other oriental countries in the manufacture and use of these products; as in so many other things, the Chinese led the way for other nations, and, in this recent troubled condition of the rug industry, it remained for the Celestial Empire to solve the difficulties.

If you enter the establishments of first-class dealers today, and ask for oriental rugs, you will be shown what you desire, and that, too, in all sizes and colorings, from 3x6 feet to as large as 20x24 feet, a hotel size. The designs will strike your eye, if you are at all accustomed to such goods, as unusual, but not as bizarre nor grotesque. Patterns were decidedly different when the war began, from what they are today, being now more characteristically Chinese. As American agents have gone to China and made the needs of the United States better known, the designs have become more familiar, more in harmony with what Americans are used to seeing in oriental rugs and carpets. Still, they remain distinctly Chinese, for all that. Our old friend, the dragon, is there; his shape is a trifle odd, perhaps a sort of dachshund dragon. The inevitable pagoda is to be described here and there; the "Chinese fret" design is in evidence; animal forms are frequent, sun and moon appear, and geometric figures are in plenty. There is, indeed, a wide field for one's fancy to roam in.

What housekeepers and homemakers want to know is, primarily, will these

products wear as well as those of Turkey, Persia and India? How do the prices for the Chinese floor coverings compare with those of their rivals in the market? Are the colors vegetable or aniline? Will they fade or be permanent? These are a few of the important questions, bearing on this subject, that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has set forth to solve—not by interviews with dealers alone, for such information is too often colored to suit trade needs and conditions, but also from a well-known writer on Oriental rugs, one whose books on these subjects are considered as authoritative by dealers themselves.

"Chinese floor coverings are quite an interesting feature of the market just now," he said, "and are altogether likely to remain so, certainly while this war continues, and, in all probability, long afterward. It is no novelty for the Chinese to produce rugs, for the oldest examples we have are of that make. As to their knowledge of the gentle art of weaving, every other nation on earth has had something to learn from them.

"There is no reason at all why the Chinese rugs and carpets should not be fully as handsome as those of any other land, for the question of modern machinery and other improvements plays no part whatever in the production of such things in the Far East. It is altogether a question of the old, simple hand looms and labor—that of men, women and children alike.

The same antique methods are employed without variation, and there are many of who are not in the least sorry that there is, at least, one branch of industry where the old ways continue. It would be difficult to imagine that more beautiful rugs could be manufactured by modern appliances than the oriental peoples have long produced, or which prove more durable while retaining their beauty. There are few art objects that actually improve in appearance with the lapse of time, and, within certain limits of common sense, oriental rugs actually do this. The reason is that the colors, which should be entirely the result of dyes made from vegetables, gradually soften and blend into one another with the passing of years. Indeed, one of the oldest tricks of the wily oriental dealer or manufacturer, who has adopted the use of aniline dyes for expediency, is to soak his rugs in certain chemical preparations, to soften their somewhat crude coloring and, in some measure, thus secure the effect of the touch of time.

"As to the wearing qualities, they should last as long as those of either Turkey or Persia. The wool from which they are made comes from the hardy Chinese sheep, and it possesses all the 'wool qualities' which weavers have come to recognize as being the best adapted to the purpose of rug-making. The wear-and-tear on rugs and carpets is much greater than most people ever stop to consider, and they

never were intended to be walked upon by people wearing modern boots. "Originally, feet that trod on these rugs were either bare, cloth wrapped, or slipped. As is well known, most orientals have the grace to leave their heavy footgear outside the portals of any edifice. Therefore, it is not so strange that, under such conditions, rugs should last, for several hundreds of years.

"The colors of Chinese rugs are not unadapted to our modern American homes, though they, perhaps, look best in rooms in which the walls are so colored or papered as to harmonize with that particular color which furnishes the ground or basic hue of the rug. There is a sufficient range for choice in colorings, however, to suit almost any scheme of interior decoration. There is much good judgment and taste shown in the combinations, and, while one occasionally finds contrasts that are a little unexpected, these are usually so in keeping with the designs themselves as not to offend one's critical eye. The buyer of the Chinese rugs must, of course, use his judgment in purchasing, precisely as he would if selecting those from other lands. Individual choice plays a large part in selection.

"One rather notable feature of the market is, that these rugs are not being largely imported by foreigners. The importers are more often responsible American firms of probity and standing, who will not resort to any chicanery or misrepresentation about their goods. You will not be told, for example, that a modern and rather ugly rug of carpet size recently came from the palace of the Emperor, when it had been in use for centuries. It is no secret that, when the uninitiated purchases rugs from oriental dealers, he needs all his wits, and then more, to cope with these astute gentlemen."

"What is the prospect for lower rug prices?" he was asked.

"No man can answer that. It takes a considerable time to produce rugs in large quantities where hand labor is used, and the social, labor and political troubles in the Far East are such that they may continue indefinitely. Haste has never been a salient characteristic of the oriental, you know, and it will probably be long before there are considerable stocks of other lands on sale."

"As a matter of fact, do you regard the Chinese rugs as superior to those of Persia, for instance?"

"Not at all. I think my preference is for the latter, perhaps. I am only discussing the actual merit of the goods that are now most easily obtainable in the American market. I am not a dealer, and am entirely free from bias, I think. My main point is that our people can secure all the oriental rugs they want, if they will buy from reliable firms; and, furthermore, they can rely on the quality of the rugs so purchased. That is what I understand your inquiries are designed to ascertain."

mand for good designs increases, they will no doubt turn attention to their inheritance from their predecessors and spend more time in contemplating the work of their forerunners. Then, it may be, they will themselves produce something equal even to the Venetian glass of the Sixteenth Century and, possibly, something even better.

The Venetian glass of the Fifteenth Century was still rather heavy, and the shapes in which it was made were not unlike the silver mugs and cups of the same period. Gothic ideals still prevailed; the decoration of the glass, on the other hand, was reminiscent of oriental designs and methods. With the Sixteenth Century came a revival of classic shapes, and very beautiful results followed. Mr. Nesbitt writes of the glass vessels of this period that "their elegant forms have ever made them the delight of all who have a true feeling for beauty." These productions were even more highly prized at that time than they are today. In 1547, precautions were taken to prevent the secrets of the manufacture of glass from being carried abroad, and the glassmakers of Murano were not permitted to emigrate and establish themselves in other places. The glassmakers of Altare, on the other hand, knew no such restraints, and were at liberty to go abroad and to sell their services. Henry VIII seems to have been a great admirer of Venetian glass, and means were evidently found to bring the brittle stuff safely to England, for the inventory of the King's glass at Westminster, in 1542, shows that he possessed 371 glass vessels, including a great variety of shapes and kinds, many of which, according to the inventory, had been mounted or otherwise ornamented by the goldsmiths. The beautiful simple forms of Sixteenth Century Venetian glass might, with advantage, be reproduced more freely today than is actually the case. A florid style of overdecorated and overcolored Venetian glass has unfortunately attained a large measure of popularity of late years. Still, there are, even now, simple and pleasing shapes to be found in this glass by those who will diligently seek for them; and, should the modern glassmakers of Venice find that the de-

mand for good designs increases, they will no doubt turn attention to their inheritance from their predecessors and spend more time in contemplating the work of their forerunners. Then, it may be, they will themselves produce something equal even to the Venetian glass of the Sixteenth Century and, possibly, something even better.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## An Autumn Picture

Yesterday I passed by an elm avenue, leading to a beautiful old house. The road between the trees was covered in all its length and breadth with fallen leaves—a carpet of pale gold. Further on, I came to a plantation, mostly of larches; it shone in the richest aureate hue, with here and there a splash of blood-red, which was a young beech in its moment of autumnal glory.

I looked at an alder, laden with brown catkins, its blunt foliage stained with innumerable shades of lovely color. Near it was a horse-chestnut, with but a few leaves hanging on its branches, and those a deep orange. The limes, I see, are already bare.—Henry Rycroft.

## The Riviere des Prairies

I see de many reever on de State an' ev'rywhere, From Maine to California, New York to Michigan, An' wan way an' de oder, I tell you I don't care;

I travel far upon dem as moche as any man—

But all de t'ousan' reever I was never pass along.

For what dey call de beauty, from de mountain to de sea,

Dere's wan dat I be t'inkin' de wan w're I belong,

Can beat them all, an' easy, too, de Riviere des Prairies.

So catch de had' I geev' you w'ile I'm on de humor now,

An' I bet you won't be sorry w'en you go along w'it me,

For I show you all aroun' dere, untill you're knowin' how

I come so much to brag—me—on de Riviere des Prairies.

It's a cole October mornin', an' de maple leaf is change

Ev'ry color you can t'ink of, from de purple to de green;

On de shore de crowd of blackbird an' de crow begin arrange

For de journey dey be taking' w'en de north' win' blowin' keen.

Quick! down among de bushes,—don't you hear de will' goose cry

An' de honk de great bog gander he was makin' up above?

On de lak' dey call Two Mountain is de place dey're goin' fly,

But only spen' de night-tam, for dey're always on de move;

Jus' see de shadder dancin' up an' down, up an' down,

You t'ink dem geese was passin' in an' out between de tree

W'en de branch is bendin' over on de water all aroun'.

Now you see de place I'm talkin', dat's de Riviere des Prairies!

—William Henry Drummond.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A London Inn Sign—The Cock Tavern

There are thousands of inns scattered throughout the British Isles—innings which have existed for centuries past as the places of call for the stage coach, which have marked the way along well-known routes, and have been welcomed as houses of rest along the less frequented ones. These old-time hostels have come down to posterity, altered perhaps in character and appearance, but still relics of the past, with their quaint names and still quaint signs.

In London alone there are records of countless inns or taverns, numbers of which are now extinct or rebuilt to meet the needs of the hour. The old mail coaches journeying along the Great North Road used unfailingly, for the benefit of their passengers, to call at the Angel and the Peacock Inns at Islington, with their then low, old-fashioned, wainscoted parlors, whilst not far away on Pentonville Hill was the Belvedere Tavern, famous for many years on account of its debating society, at which many prominent politicians enjoyed their first oratorical triumphs.

One of the most ancient inns in the metropolis is the Bricklayers Arms Inn, at the corner of Tower Bridge Road. This was recently rebuilt, but its name dates back some six hundred years. At Ludgate Circus is the Belle Sauvage Inn, supposed to have been so named in honor of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, who rescued Captain John Smith, one time Governor of Virginia. An inn of historical importance, the premises of which have now been converted into a railway booking office, was the George and Blue Boar, which used to stand at High Holborn, and was the last "house of call" for criminals on their way to Tyburn. It is also related that during the great rebellion, a messenger was found there, carrying a letter from Charles I. in which the King expressed his intention of having Cromwell and Ireton executed, and the discovery of this information decided his wondrous victims to have the sentence visited on Charles himself.

One of the most famous of the ancient London inns is the Mother Red Cap Inn at Camden Town, the signboard of which used to consist of the

portrait of an old woman with a scarlet capulet or hood covering her head and shoulders. The Old Bell Inn and Oxford Arms used to be in Warwick Lane. One of the most renowned old coaching houses was the White Horse Inn in Fetter Lane.

Many inns have been written of in literature. Readers of Dickens, the world over, know that Sam Weller was originally "Boots" at the White Hart Inn in the Borough, and Chaucer relates that the Tabard Inn at Southwark, of which little more than the name now remains, was the meeting place of his Canterbury Pilgrims on their road to the shrine of Thomas à Becket.

Among the quaintest of inn signs are those of "The Angel and Steeles," symbolizing justice holding her scales; "The Bull and Bedpost" indicating a bull fastened to a stake to be baited; and "The Black Sack" showing an old leathern drinking cup. Many of the city companies originated various other signs such as the Cutler's company, "The Elephant and Castle"; the Glovers company, "The Ram's Head"; the Bakers company, "The Wheat Sheaf"; the Stationers company, "The Angel and Trumpet," and so on for many more, whilst other signs are of interesting origin, such as "The Goat," which represents Wales; "The Crossed Keys" standing for the keys of St. Peter and the badge of the Pope, the "Feathers" descending from the Black Prince; "The Crown and the Anchor" has to do with the Royal Navy; "The White Horse" upholds the Hanoverian dynasty; "The Royal Oak" calls to mind the refuge of Charles II. from his pursuers, and "The Saracen's Head" dates from the Crusades; in fact the cognomen of practically every English inn will reveal a certain amount of research, not a little interesting, and more often than not historical "raison d'être."

A more or less original example may be taken of "The Pig and Whistle," which is believed to have been derived from the "Pig with the straw in his mouth," who was supposed to be able to foretell wet weather, and the colloquial saying "wet your whistle" is also connected with this signboard.

## The Purple Moorland

"From the solemn gray-green fir woods to the far horizon drenched in the quivering heat-haze, purple—royal, blazing purple—a flaming stretch of wonderful burning color, as far as the sun-dimmed eye could see," writes Lucy Nicholson. "Drone, drone, drone, the bees in the heather went about their morning business. How still, how fragrant and hushed and warm!"

"The flaming heather grew knee-deep where I scrambled down a ravine to the stream that sang over the sun-bleached boulders—the stream that started away up there in the blue distance as a tiny thread of mountain water. Here it rattled merrily over bright little pebbles—flung itself in delightful amber-colored torrents across mossy stones—lay still and deep in great dark pools where the trout broke the glassy surface with widening rings."

"A sudden longing seized me to follow the stream to its source, to see if I too could borrow some of its joyance, for it could have drunk deep of some mountain spell up there on the heights, to make it rush so happily down to the sea! So I turned my face hillwards, and gave it greeting as it passed me in such a merry hurry of light and song and crystal clarity."

"A little breeze, scarcely more than a hint of cooler air, stirred the purpling broom-pods into a little frightened shiver of sound. As I clambered up the corrie a flock of wild geese, startled by my step, streamed across the steeply blue. The hills, velvety and dark, the moorland stretching into a purple infinity, the woods I had left behind

me, all seemed fairly shimmering in golden light!"

"Purple! a blaze of glorious heart-warming color! the color of dreams come true—the color of perfection, of fulfillment. . . . Up, up, up! The air was cooler here, and clearer too. No heather now, only soft tussocks of mountain grass, and gray lichen-covered boulders, and rough white pebbles that crashed down under one's ascending footsteps. The stream, narrow and rapid, tossed its way whitely over a gravelly bed, streaked here and there with tawny-orange. The very sky seemed less hotly blue. The whole atmosphere had become uplifted, rarefied, virginal!"

"The cairn in sight at last, a great unwieldy heap of stones, black against the open sky. I sat for a long time on the hill top, fairly dazzled by the panorama stretched below me. Hills, hills of dream, luring, dream-colored, unattainable! And down in the basking valley, dark-green woods, yellowing cornfields, white, winding roadways, and over all, above all, one dominant insistent note—purple, purple."

## The Man and His Work

The spoken word, the written poem, is said to be an epitome of the man; how much more the done work. Whatsoever of morality and intelligence; what of patience, perseverance, faithfulness, of method, insight, ingenuity, energy; in a word, whatsoever of strength the man had in him will lie written in the work he does.—Carlyle.

## The Unlimited Resources of Mind

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is bringing to light the infinite nature of divine Mind. Blinded by materialism, the human mind finds itself limited and imprisoned and unable to reach out toward the riches of God. Christian Science instructs mankind as to the true nature of God and the true nature of man, thereby showing human beings what the unlimited resources of divine Mind are and how they may learn to avail themselves of these resources.

It has to be said to begin with that the resources of Mind are not material. How could they be? Writing on page 468 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Admit that Mind is infinite or All-in-all, and the admission must also be made that matter is a false sense of that which really exists. Christian Science shows that Mind and Mind's ideas are the only realities, and that nothing exists as the opposite of Mind and Mind's ideas. When, therefore, the resources of Mind are referred to one thinks of the ideas of God, those spiritual identities which express His perfect intelligence. And where are those realities to be found? Has one to dig for them in the earth as the miner in his search for the diamond? They are not to be found anywhere at all in material consciousness.

The spiritual riches of divine Mind are, however, everywhere, all the time, because Mind is infinite. No matter how poor a man may believe himself to be, in health or in wealth, in peace or in cleanliness of heart, the spiritual fact remains absolutely unalterable that the resources of Mind are lying at hand for every man to use when he knows how to do so.

If one, then, would utilize the resources of divine Mind, he must be prepared to "put off the old man." No one can ever hope to give all his time and energy to the filling of his material barns and at the same time expect to find his treasure in heaven. A man cannot be equally faithful to two masters. What then has to be done? Has a man to cut himself off from the world and retire hermit-like to some desert place, expecting there to find respite from the nagging materialism of earthly existence? If he did so he would find himself disappointed, for all the material world there is, is a man's material sense of it. He carries his world about with him; it is his concept of all the things and persons and places and incidents with which he has come in contact. There is no possibility of his finding more of the kingdom of God in the silent desert-place than at the spot where at the instant he may find himself. God is omnipresent, and there-

fore God in all His unlimited being is where all are now.

To avail himself, then, of Mind's resources a man has to keep constantly before him the fact that Mind is present and unlimited in its expression, and that the material sense of things is unreal. He has to learn to think in terms of Mind and Mind's ideas; and in proportion as he puts what he learns into practice these ideas will take the place of the false material beliefs which formerly he thought so real, and will then become to him the most tangible and concrete things possible. As Mrs. Eddy writes: "All things beautiful and harmless are ideas of Mind. Mind creates and multiplies them, and the product must be mental." (Science and Health, p. 230.)

Consider one or two of the ways in which the resources of Mind become manifest in human experience. Suppose some one is suffering from lack of health. It will be found that he is constantly believing that health is conditioned by the state of his body. He believes that the human body is governed by material law, that it is under the control of matter almost wholly, if not entirely. Thinking in that way he believes himself to be at the mercy of bodily conditions, with the result that fear holds him as in a vice, and inharmonious and disease supervene. Let him alter his outlook.

Let him turn to God, who is divine Love; let him contemplate the fact which Christian Science reveals that all is infinite Mind and infinite Mind's manifestation. At once the truth will begin to break up the illusion of fear and he will perceive that man, spiritual man, lives and has his being in Spirit, and is therefore under spiritual law and spiritual law alone. Thus for him the belief in matter and material law begins to break up, and with the breaking up the healing takes place. Sickness is always due to erroneous beliefs and conclusions. Health invariably results as men avail themselves of the resources of divine Mind.

Again, if a man is believing in the power and reality of evil, how can he destroy the belief and enter into the enjoyment of good? What does Christian Science say on the question? God is infinite good. Good, unlimited, is the only reality, and it is present everywhere. Here once more the individual must turn to the contemplation of the spiritual fact. He must hold before his vision the knowledge that man lives and moves and has his being in good and that evil is nothing but the false belief that good is not infinite; and as he does this he will find, in proportion to his understanding, that good alone has real presence, and that the evil desires which seemed to hold sway over him will vanish. Knowing these things, Paul could say to the Philippians: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." Paul spoke from experience. The man who endured so many of the persecutions of men, who overcame the consequences of storm and shipwreck, healed sickness, and awakened others from the illusion of death, knew to a marked extent that the resources of Mind are unlimited, and understood how to utilize these resources through obedience to spiritual law. Christian Science is today revealing to mankind what Paul knew, that "Mind is limitless," and that "It never was material." (Science and Health, p. 353.)

## Judgment Day

Every day is Judgment Day. Count on no tomorrow. He who will not, when he may. Act today, today, today. Doth but borrow Sorrow.

—John Oxenham.

## Do Good

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good. Seek not to be Rich, but Happy. The one lies in Bags, the other in Content; which Wealth can never give.—William Penn.

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## On the United States Frontier in 1845

"It so chanced that my marriage connected me still more closely with St. Louis and all the interests of the neighboring country, because of their connection with the explorations of Mr. Fremont," writes Jessie Benton Fremont. "I would go with him to the Delaware Indian country, on the frontier, and stay until the expedition was ready to start; sometimes returning to Washington, and sometimes remaining in St. Louis. What was then the frontier is now Kansas, and its Indians and wolves and unbroken green stretches of prairie are only a memory; and the present conditions of quick travel almost prevent your having a clear idea of those journeys."

"At one time, in St. Louis, for eight months, we watched every day, and each night made preparation for the sudden arrival of Mr. Fremont. It was fully time for his return, but we could not hear of him in advance. As fast as horses and then the river boats could come he would come—there was no other way to hear. So through the winter, through the spring, the lamp burned on until the sun rose.

"Burned vain through the night," as for Lochiel; and the pretty little supper table was undone each morning, to be set afresh for the next night—for eight months!"

"The arrival was oddly different from our plans of welcome. Early one summer morning we were roused by a message from my elder cousin, to ask if Mr. Fremont really had arrived? (I was just then with another cousin.) The messenger said Gabriel (the coachman) had said so; he insisted that he had been waked by a lot of gravel thrown into his room through the open window; that in the moonlight he saw the Captain, who asked him if all was well, and could he let him into the house without making a noise? . . . He answered I was at Mrs. Anne's—and that 'then the Captain went off quick, down the street.'"

"There was nothing at Miss Anne's to support his story, but it put us all astir, for there seemed some foundation; and Gabriel was a proud man when he was justified. Mr. Fremont had waked him, as he said, and had hurried off from the stable toward Mrs. Potts' house, the parsonage adjoining the Presbyterian church. There he could only enter by ringing, and that would rouse the family. . . . Day was near breaking, so he thought he would walk about until some servant should be stirring. The only green spot with trees was the open ground in front of Barnum's Hotel, and there

he sat on a bench, waiting for the stars to grow pale. One of the hotel people, seeing the uniform, came out, and hospitably offered a room when he recognized Mr. Fremont, who explained his waiting there.

"Every one knew each other yet, though now St. Louis was a large city. Mr. Potts was greatly loved and this care for his rest was understood. Mr. Fremont could not refuse the offered room and bed pressed upon him—the first bed he had seen in eight months. . . . And so it fell that deep sleep came on him, and this gave time for Gabriel's ghost story to travel from house to house. . . . And once awake he met such a welcome all along his way that we had become completely puzzled about him. The parsonage was thronged with welcoming friends, and we left for Washington with the most hearty good wishes for both of us. After this, and with all my happy memories of St. Louis, think how hard it was to go back there to the feeling that met us in '61—in the beginning of the war."

"A later memory is of a beautiful day of honors and good will and revival of old friendly feelings which remains the governing impression. In the summer of '68 I was invited to St. Louis to unveil a statue of my father. It was a bronze, cast in Munich, and on the pedestal were his words which time had made into a prophecy, though for many years they had the usual fate of ideas in advance of the public. I had seen persons smile significantly to each other. . . . It is so much easier to imagine one's self superior than to be so. Men said he was mad, now they asked had he a God?"

"For on this pedestal, where the bronze hand of the statue points west, are the words:

"There is the East."

"There lies the road to India."

"Was it not a good fortune that I should make the connecting link between my father's thought, and that thought made action by Mr. Fremont—between the thought that shaped and planned, and the plan made living by action expanded as circumstances gave opportunity?"

"The large park was filled with a holiday crowd, the children of the public schools, the girls dressed in white, and, boys as well as girls, carrying large bunches of roses—my father's favorite flower—were grouped, many thousands of them, around the base of the slight rise on which the statue had been placed; toward the valley below the trees and shrubbery had been cleared, leaving an open view of the line of the Pacific Railway."

"As the bronze gilded by the warm sunshine, the children threw their roses at its base; at the same moment the outgoing train to San Francisco halted and saluted with whistles and flags; and when the speaker of the day dwelt on the public schools, and homestead laws, which had been cherished measures of my father's, who felt for all children, women, and helpless people, all knew he deserved the words of praise given him."

## Children of 1750

Children are much easier to bring together after their quarrels than grown persons. When children quarrel with each other, either at school or on the road, and it is found on examination that there was wrong on both sides and each was blamable, the transgression and the deserved punishment are put before, and adjudged to each, if they do not agree together. It is said to them that if they do not incline to come into accord, they shall be separated at once from the other scholars and shall sit together on the punishment bench until they do agree, and if not the merited punishment will follow. But it rarely goes so far that they separate and go upon the punishment bench; rather they stretch their hands to each other and the whole thing is over, and the process has an end.—From Christopher Dock's book on school-teaching. Germantown, Pa., 1750. Samuel Pennypacker's translation.

## Dickens at Broadstairs

This is the picture of Broadstairs as it was in 1843, which Dickens gave Professor Felton in one of his letters: "This is a little fishing place; intensely quiet; built on a cliff, whereon—in the center of a tiny semicircular bay our house stands: the sea rolling and dashing under the windows. Seven miles out are the Goodwin Sands (you've heard of the Goodwin Sands?) whence floating lights perpetually wink after dark. . . . Under the cliff are rare good sands, where all the children assemble every morning and throw up impossible fortifications, which the sea throws down again at high water. . . . In a bay

window in a one-pair sits, from nine o'clock to one, a gentleman with rather long hair and no neckcloth, who writes and grins as if he thought he were very funny indeed. His name is Boz. At one he disappears, and presently emerges from a bathing machine, and may be seen—a kind of salmon-colored porpoise—splashing about in the ocean. After that he may be seen in another bay window on the ground floor, eating a strong lunch; or that, walking a dozen miles or so, or lying on his back in the sand, reading a book. Nobody bothers him, unless they know he is disposed to be talked to; and I am told he is very comfortable indeed."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Exposure and Correction

THE State Department revelations concerning the machinations of German diplomacy, and the operations of German conspiracy, are forming, in the United States, a public opinion that will support and welcome vigorous action by the Government against all plotters, mischief-makers, and disloyalists within its jurisdiction and reach. It is impossible to see how the President and his Secretary of State could have adopted a better method of laying wire entanglements for the trapping of the secret enemies of the nation, internal and external. Without being informed as to the motives or plans of the President and Secretary in publishing, or in publishing according to the method thus far followed, the evidence of international treachery, shame, and guilt that have come into their possession, one needs only a knowledge of the general procedure of the Administration, with reference to delicate phases of the war situation in the past, in order to see that it is pursuing, in the present, an entirely consistent course.

Long before Count von Bernstorff was handed his papers, President Wilson knew that it was only a matter of time until public opinion would force the expulsion of the once-popular Ambassador. Long before the final break with Germany occurred, the President knew it to be inevitable, but he had to be convinced that public sentiment was in agreement with him. He could have dismissed Count von Bernstorff, with good cause, months earlier, but there still remained many who would have assailed such a course as an injustice "to one who had always exhibited a great liking for the United States." He waited, gave Count von Bernstorff more rope, and public opinion relieved him of the necessity of assuming the sole responsibility in the case. Long before the final break, the Chief Executive knew war with Germany to be inevitable, but it was a question of bringing public opinion around to that understanding. When watchful waiting was rewarded, the President became a mere instrument of the people in asking Congress to declare war existent.

Up to a few days ago, there were doubtless tens of thousands of honest people in the United States who still refused to believe the German Government capable of the fraud, perfidy, and cruelty so often charged against it. The Luxburg, von Eckhardt, and von Bernstorff incidents have opened their eyes. The disillusionment, even among pro-Germans, it is safe to say, has been widespread and well-nigh complete. The pretentious German Imperial Government, unmasked alike before friends and foes, presents anything but an edifying or creditable spectacle.

Again, the State Department's exposures have subjected the numerous movements contributing to the embarrassment of the nation in the name of pacifism, in the name of socialism, in the name of labor, in the name of a free Ireland, and in other convenient names, to a searching white light, with results in many cases disastrous to their leaders. The von Igel papers reveal a propaganda buttressed by falsehood, conspiracy, sordidness, and brutality; leaving no room anywhere for the slightest suggestion of worthiness, the slightest dash of romantic patriotism. The destruction of lives and property, the subsidizing of atrocity, and labor agitation, the fomenting of plots against the United States, the utter disregard of the rights of a neutral, or the claims of a friendly and hospitable neighbor, are the prevalent and dominant characteristics of the von Igel collection of rare manuscripts.

Now, none of this has been lost upon the alert intellect of the American public. Nor will anything of the same character that is yet to come be likely to go to waste. There has existed on all sides, heretofore, in the United States, a free and easy disposition with regard to the enemy within. For the most part, he has been regarded with indifference or contempt. It has not been borne in upon the mass, until now, that the enemy within might, if permitted to carry on his plots, in time become a menace even more difficult to contend with than the enemy without. Under the State Department's revelations he has ceased to be merely the loud-voiced critic of the Government, the constant objector, or the habitual obstructionist, and has become, instead, the tamperer with integrity, the trafficker in national allegiance, the buyer of men's honor, the bargainer for lives by the shipful or the factory full.

Let it be conceded, here and everywhere, that the President and Secretary Lansing know full well what they are about, and let them be granted the right to go about their task in their own way. It seems opportune to say, however, that the public now knows enough to convince it that the time has come for drastic action, with the view of clearing up the entire internal situation. The President and Secretary Lansing may rest assured that there is, among the people of the country today, a keener appreciation of the necessity of wiping out conspiracies, plots, and seditions of every nature, than there has been at any previous time, and that the sentiment of the nation will applaud the application of the strong hand to treachery and treason, wherever they may show themselves.

### A Permanent Agricultural Policy

A PLEA recently made by Lord Selborne, before the National Farmers Union, for a permanent, consistent agricultural policy by which neither the laborer, farmer, nor landlord would suffer, will find favor with every one who understands the position of agriculture in Great Britain. One of the great difficulties with which the farmer has to contend, and always has been, the uncertainty of his position, and it was largely a recognition of this fact which led the Reconstruction Committee to

guarantee to the farmer, for several years to come, a certain fixed price for his wheat.

The position of the agriculturist, for many years before the war, was a matter of almost chronic debate in the United Kingdom. Indeed, the subject was so continually before the public that, to a large extent, it ceased to be taken seriously. The war, however, has convinced many thousands of people, who had never given the matter a thought before, how fundamentally important this great industry is to the well-being of the country. Agriculture had been so taken for granted that, amidst the growth of many and various callings, it had largely been lost sight of, and those people who spoke earnestly in regard to the decay of agriculture were looked upon as something in the nature of faddists.

The question is an extremely difficult one. Any debate on the position of the farmer leads almost inevitably into a discussion involving protection, tariff reform, and all the other remedies that have been, from time to time, put forward. The broad facts of the matter are, however, that agriculture is still by far the most important industry in Great Britain, and that there is an urgent need for the improvement of the condition of everybody taking part in that industry. The position of the farmer must be made reasonably and permanently secure, the wages of the agricultural laborer must be advanced sufficiently to enable him to live up to a standard which will compare favorably with the working man in other callings, and above all, perhaps; he must be supplied with adequate housing accommodation. None of these improvements can be secured without money, and this, of course, means that the farmer must be provided with the means of doing his share, that he must, in fact, however it is achieved, be insured against the necessity of cultivating at a loss, or at too small a profit.

If the matter is plumbed still deeper, it will be found to involve the fundamental question of rent. This is a question which may safely be left to the future to settle. In passing, it may be mentioned, however, that it is almost a postulate in political economy that rent is the last charge on land and not the first.

### The United States Secret Service

INTRIGUE and espionage are revolting to the sentiment of the United States. In the entire history of the nation's diplomacy, from the time when Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State to the time of Robert Lansing, the aim of the Government has been to deal straightforwardly with all other governments. From Benjamin Franklin down to James W. Gerard, through times of war as well as of peace, the policy of Washington, in its relations with all the other Powers, has been stamped by frankness rather than finesse, by sincerity rather than subtlety. It would be impossible to imagine any one of the long line of ministers extraordinary and envoys plenipotentiary, or any of the ambassadors who have succeeded them, in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, or Italy, descending to the methods that have been pursued for the last fifty years by diplomatic representatives of Germany. It is inconceivable that a Charles Francis Adams, a James Russell Lowell, a John Hay, an Andrew D. White, a Brand Whitlock, a William G. Sharp, or a David R. Francis, should stoop to the cheap trickery that has recently been fastened upon the Luxburgs, the von Eckhardts, and the von Bernstorffs.

This leads up to the fact that the United States Government has never made a specialty of detective work of any kind. Whatever has been done along that line has been simply incidental. So little use had the United States found for a secret service, during the first seventy-five years of its history, that when it became necessary to throw protection about Abraham Lincoln, on his journey from Springfield, Ill., to Washington, by way of Baltimore, in the spring of 1861, Allan Pinkerton, a private detective, had to be assigned to the task. With the beginning of the Civil War, however, Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, organized a federal detective force that was soon rendering satisfactory service to the Government. After the Civil War, the so-called secret service became a postoffice inspection department, to be extended, as circumstances might require, into a bureau of the Treasury Department, for the hunting down of smugglers, counterfeiters, or moonshiners.

Nevertheless, from the beginning of the great war in 1914, the United States Secret Service has been alert to every move of international importance, especially to every move of consequence to its own Government. Nothing was more carefully or more persistently cultivated, in the early months of the war, as proof of Germany's marvelous efficiency, than the operations of her spy system. It was known that, for years prior to the war with Austria, Prussia had been building up a system of espionage that was to find its first large expression in the honeycombing of the France of Napoleon III with intrigue. It was known that, with the triumph of 1870, Germany had entered with still greater energy into the development of her spy system, until she had representatives in every section of England and France, until restaurant and hotel waiters, school teachers, college professors, commercial representatives, shopkeepers, barbers, chamber maids, people bearing German names in almost every calling were, first of all, agents of the Berlin secret system. Germany had planted her spies along the prospective routes of her armies for years before the time seemed opportune for striking the blow. There was, apparently, no place where the German spy was not in 1914-15, and the world was asked, by the admirers of German efficiency, to stand at respectful attention and be properly amazed.

But, on the whole, German espionage has been characterized by clumsiness and stupidity. Its operations have been detected, exposed, and rendered ridiculous by the secret service of a country that has never had any particular respect for espionage, and that has less respect than ever for it today. There is not a single instance, in which the protective secret service of the United States has been called on to contend with the aggressive German espionage system, where the latter, with all its pretensions to efficiency, has not, if we may borrow a phrase from Colonel Roosevelt, been "beaten to a frazzle."

### French Agriculture

THE speech recently made by M. Méline to the Agricultural Society of Remiremont, on the present position of agriculture in France, was particularly valuable, coming as it did from an undoubted authority on the subject. M. Méline, as Minister for Agriculture, some two years ago, devoted himself energetically to the rehabilitation of French agriculture, which, in the first rush of the war, had been generally neglected. At that time, the position was very serious indeed. The vast army of agricultural workers, both men and women, had been drawn upon to an enormous extent, the men almost immediately, on being summoned to the colors, and the women by degrees, as the call for munition workers became steadily more urgent.

The women rose to the occasion splendidly. The harvest of 1914 was reaped, and the fields were sown for the 1915 harvest, but, gradually, through a variety of causes, they became less able to cope with the situation, and in many cases the wives of farmers away at the front, unable to pay their way, sold their farms, and, leaving the homesteads, went to live in as small a way as possible until the war should be over. When M. Méline took the matter in hand, toward the end of 1915, large tracts of land were being allowed to lie fallow, owing to their having been abandoned by their owners. M. Méline acted with decision. He introduced a bill providing for the withdrawal of men from the forces for work on the land, for the using of men considered unfit for the army, as well as civilian refugees and native colonials. Machinery also was to be provided, by means of a loan, and the Government was to furnish local banks with further resources for the special purpose of maintaining agricultural credit.

In France, however, as in other countries, the fundamental importance of agriculture as a war industry was not even then realized, and it was not until the early days of the present year that M. Méline's plans, which had in the interval been greatly developed by M. Clémentel, were in anything like full operation. In his speech at Remiremont, M. Méline took a very hopeful view of the situation. The indomitable courage of the farmers, he said, had saved everything, but he recognized clearly that there was need for continuous effort ever renewed. Intensification should be the watchword, and those farmers who were still in doubt on the subject of the employment of machinery, and needed authoritative information, should press the agricultural committee to appoint somebody thoroughly conversant with such machinery to instruct and advise them.

The importance of the whole matter cannot be too often or too strongly emphasized, and what is said of one country in this connection applies to almost every other country. Those in a position to know best, state deliberately that the world is faced with a shortage of foodstuffs, and that the possibility of this shortage would still obtain even if the war should end tomorrow. It is, however, a shortage which can be met if all concerned will faithfully do their share, the governments by giving every possible assistance and encouragement to the agriculturist, the agriculturist by doing his utmost to make his land yield its full return, and the rest of the people by exercising that economy which the governments enjoin and conditions so emphatically demand.

### Aix-la-Chapelle

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE is, in many ways, one of the most historic cities in Europe. It figures prominently in history, not only as the coronation place of German kings and emperors, but as the scene of several notable congresses; whilst it has given its name to three important treaties. It was famous in the time of the Romans, to whom it was known as Aquisgranum, and, centuries later, in the time of the Carolingian kings, it was a place of no little importance. As early as A. D. 765, King Pippin the Short, the father of Charlemagne, had a palace there; whilst it was there, in all probability, that Charlemagne himself was born. It was to Charlemagne that Aix-la-Chapelle owed its rise to greatness. Between the years 777 and 786, he pulled down the palace which his father had built there, and built another far more magnificent, whilst he raised the town to the rank of the second city in the Empire.

Charlemagne was, of course, a patron of music and learning, welcoming such scholars as Eginhard, Alcuin, and Warnefried to his court, and Aix-la-Chapelle quickly became a center of western culture. His son, Louis the Pious, was crowned there, and thence onwards, until the time of Ferdinand I, in 1531, the coronation of Frankish and German kings always took place at Aix-la-Chapelle, no fewer than thirty-two emperors and kings being crowned within the city. Notwithstanding its importance, especially from a political point of view, it was not until the Twelfth Century that Aix-la-Chapelle was surrounded, after the manner of the times, with walls. It had been ravaged by Northmen, in their raids up the Rhine, in 851, and again in 882, but it was apparently allowed to take its chance with other open towns, until about 1166, when the Emperor Frederick I granted its first important civic rights, and ordered that the city should be surrounded with walls. Later on, it became a free city of the Holy Roman Empire, and, having grown strong in power and influence, took a conspicuous part in the great happenings of the Fourteenth Century, being a prominent factor in the league which, at that time, kept the peace between the Meuse and the Rhine.

The next notable event in its history was the inevitable insurrection of the guilds, which here, as in Cologne, some forty miles away, had steadily grown stronger and better able to secure rights and privileges from a reluctant, not to say wholly antagonistic, authority. The revolt broke out in 1450, and ultimately resulted in the admission of the guilds to a share in the municipal government. It was at about this time that Aix-la-Chapelle reached the zenith of its power. In the following century, it began to decline in importance and prosperity. For some time past, the German kings had been looking at it rather askance. It lay perilously near to the French frontier, altogether too near, in fact, to be safe; whilst

it was too far away from the center of Germany to be convenient as a capital. So it came about that Maximilian I had the courage of his convictions, and broke with seven centuries of tradition by having himself crowned at Frankfort-on-Main, a precedent which was followed till the extinction of the Empire, in 1806.

Aix-la-Chapelle lost much in dignity by the change, and then the Reformation dealt hardly with the city. In 1580 it accepted Protestantism, and, as a consequence, there fell upon it the ban of the Empire, a ban which was carried out by Ernest of Bavaria, the Archbishop-Elector of Cologne, in 1588. The Archbishop brought back the city "into the fold of the church," but, within a few years, it had forsaken the fold again, only, however, to be once more brought back by Spinola's Spanish troops. The Treaty of Lunéville, in 1801, provided for the incorporation of Aix-la-Chapelle with France, as chief town of the Department of the Roer, but the Congress of Vienna, in 1814, assigned it to Prussia.

### Notes and Comments

NOTHING is to be said in commendation of the spirit of the man who recently advertised, in a London newspaper: "Loud, second-hand gramophone, wanted for reprisals." Many people, however, not only in London, but in many other towns the world over, are only too familiar with the circumstances which provoked this vengeful and mistaken determination. Such circumstances certainly constitute one of the things which will need to be "seen to" sooner or later.

HERE and there in Mexico are to be found unmistakable evidences of a growth of progressive public opinion. All newspaper readers are by this time familiar with Yucatan's advanced position on almost every important political and economic question. A few days ago the State of Guanajuato granted suffrage to all women who could read and write. As a matter of fact, if the Mexican Constitution were honored in the observance, woman suffrage would become automatic in all the states of the Republic.

ON A DAY which saw from 500 to 600 shells fall on the Paris faubourg of Reims, a cinema film was taken by a French staff officer of one of the schools in the shelled area. Four pictures, respectively, showed the children playing, putting on their gas masks, after receiving warning, and descending into the cellars. In the fifth and sixth the children were being seen home by the teachers after a violent bombardment. Such an educational record is likely to remain unbeaten.

DURING one of the numerous bombardments which these schools weathered, before the final evacuation of Reims, a class of older children was kept laughing and happy by the reading of one of Molière's comedies. The French child is brought up on Molière, a regimen peculiarly designed to produce mental imperviousness to German pounders.

Out of the north on the mid-morn wind,  
Called by the summer sun;  
Trailing their shadows across the grass  
Swiftly the cloud-ships loom and pass  
Over us one by one.

SEVERAL thousand striking longshoremen in New York City, according to report, were won back to their work, a few days ago, when some one, at a meeting of the men, sang "Let's All Be Americans Now." The words of the song may not be familiar to everybody in the United States, but the sentiment expressed by the title should not only end all strikes, at a time like this, but prevent strikes in all important industries from being called. There will remain, after the war is won, ample opportunity for the settlement of all domestic differences.

THE high prices have not only struck the corn belt, but their effect is felt also in the intellectual centers of that prosperous zone. In the university city of Lawrence, Kan., for instance, what do we find? Why, just this: that while the stabilized 5-cent drinks at the soda fountain remain unchanged, those refreshments and recreations to which the students of the more exalted class aspire are all "flying high." It used to be that a young collegian could take a half a dollar and a fair friend, go to the "movies," and the ice-cream parlor, and get back home without embarrassment. As matters stand now, if he gets around on a dollar he is regarded as a finished financier.

AN AFTERMATH of the selfish activity of the distillers in the United States in depleting the available supply of corn, in a determined effort to manufacture large surplus stocks of whiskey before the law compelled them to cease operations, appears in parts of the State of Oklahoma. Word comes that farmers there, because corn is worth more in the market than wheat, are feeding their wheat to stock, in defiance of the effort of the Food Administrator to conserve wheat as a part of the national campaign to win the war. This is another result of the determination of Congress to protect, in a measure, the "vested interests" of the distillers by continuing their privilege of destroying foodstuffs for weeks after the passage of the conservation act.

MAYOR THOMPSON, of Chicago, has suddenly become patriotic, and Chicago is willing to accept his patriotic utterances in good faith. He said, the other day, that "it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to stand by our country in times of controversy with any other country," and to show in an unmistakable way that the American people stand behind the army and navy which represent the majesty of our Government." Just what particular thing happened to cause Mayor Thompson to change his tune, Chicago does not care to discuss. Only one thing is recognized as of particular moment now; namely, that he did not change his tune any too soon for his own good, or for the good of the city he had been misrepresenting.